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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 10, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THERE was a great demonstration—that of the Business Men—in New York on Saturday. 40,000 Business Men were in line. Men from every walk in business and professional life were on hand to take part in the great demonstration, besides immense delegations from all the exchanges.

HERE is a bit of true campaign literature that will keep:

Labor wants no tariff to protect wages, but it does want work to do, and if this is given it its organizations will see that wages are made commensurate to the laborer's wants.

The census returns of this country for the years 1850 and 1880 show that the wages paid to labor in 1880 were only $16 per capita greater than was paid in 1850, while for every hand employed in 1850 the profit on invested capital amounted to $236, and in 1880 increased to $284. Thus, while each laborer received an advance of $16 in his year's wages, the employer of labor received an advance of $48 a year upon every laborer in his employ, or three times as much.

The advance in the employes' wages will not even pay the increased cost of rent alone, yet blessed be protection to American labor! Where is the prosperty of which republicans prate so much? It certainly is not found in the laborer's experience.

"IT were worth all the labors of any man's life," well says the Charlotte *Observer*, "to have, in its evening, such a demonstration is his honor as Senator Vance received at the auditorium Tuesday night. When he arose, in response to continuous and vociferous calls, the audience, by a common instinct, came to its feet. Men and women waved hats and handkerchiefs, and cheered, and cheered, and cheered again. It must have been a proud moment in the life of the tribune of the people as he stood and looked into the faces of the thousands who paid him this spontaneous tribute of the heart. Some other men may have been thus honored by their people, but the *Observer* never happened to have witnessed such a scene as that before. None but a good man could deserve it; none but a great man could command it."

POSTMASTER General Wanamaker, on behalf of the United States, recently executed an agreement with the Pneumatic Transit Company of New Jersey, by which the latter covenants to lay at its own expense a line of two parallel iron pneumatic tubes of an inside diameter of six and one eighth inches for the transit of mails between sub post-offices and the main post office, on Chesnut street, below Fourth, in the city of Philadelphia. The company further agrees to bear the entire cost of maintaining and operating the same for a period of one year; to pay all damages to these buildings or other property owned by the United States caused by the laying of these tubes, and to turn them over to the Post office Department for the exclusive use of the Philadelphia post-office for a period of one year after completion of such practical tests as the postmaster at Philadelphia or the Postmaster General may direct, without cost of any character whatever to the United States.

Our Northern friends think they are fast and progressive; but the Englishman is faster. The pneumatic transmission of mail matter has been in successful operation in Manchester, England, a city about the size of Philadelphia, for seven or eight years.

THE New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, says a contemporary, has been examining the statistics of the Indian cotton crop and finds that the decrease in the exports has been very great in the last few years since American cotton has been so cheap. In 1881-'82 the cotton exported from Bombay to Great Britain amounted to 828,000 bales; in 1885-'86 it was 321,000 bales, and last year it was 27,000 bales. Most of the Indian cotton now remains at home to supply the needs of the natives, only 46 per cent. of it being exported, of which 11 per cent. goes to Japan and 2 per cent. to China, leaving only 33 per cent. for the fully civilized countries. Commenting on these figures, the Charlestou *News and Courier* says: "There can be no question as to what is the matter with the cotton farmer in the United States. He has to sell two-thirds of his crop in the European market at prices so low that the cheapest pauper labor in the world cannot compete with him, and at the same time he has to buy everything he uses, from his hat to his shoes, from the lightning rod on his chimney to the bucket at the bottom of his well, from the lamp on his table to the latch on his farm gate, in the highest market in the world. No wonder he cannot get rich."

Major D. T. Carraway has given the New Berne *Journal* the following information taken from the newspapers mentioned, concerning an improved kind of cotton grown in Arkansas.

Says the Memphis *Appeal-Avalanche:*

There was on exhibition at the Cotton Exchange last Friday a sample of cotton raised by Hon. William Manning, member of the Arkansas Legislature, from St Francis County—a man at once progressive and energetic, possessed of advanced ideas, raising fine stock and paying always the finest seed to be secured, believing and asserting that no more labor is necessary to produce such grade and staple as shown by the sample than is necessary for the commoner kinds. That he is correct was shown by the estimate made upon the value of such cotton by experienced buyers, both for foreign and domestic account, all of them agreeing that should such staple as this, three inches in length, be raised in sufficient quantities to justify the putting in of special machinery for it, then a demand would be created and the cotton command not less than 30 cents per pound, others even considering it superior to Sea Island cotton, and placing its value at 40 and 50 cents per pound.

To Messrs. Wynne, Love & Co., cotton factors, at 366 Front street, is the public indebted for the bringing forward of this magnificent cotton, who tell us "we are offered 40 cents per pound for it by the single bale," they at once realizing the great benefits to accrue to the whole Southern country by the increase in the length of the staple.

This is fully understood when it is made known that Capt. J. W. Wynne, the senior member of the firm has devoted the past 25 years to the raising and handling of cotton, while Mr. W. E. Love was identified with St. Louis cotton interests for many years prior to his advent in the Memphis trade.

Says the Helena, Ark., *World:*

The *World* is in receipt of a small sample of the wonderful cotton raised by Hon. Wm. Manning, of St. Francis county. The sample was exhibited to our cotton buyers and merchants this forenoon, and was pronounced a perfect marvel. The staple is fully three inches in length and is fine and strong. It is no exaggeration to say that this quality of cotton would readily bring 30 cents per pound on any market. Mr. Manning is a northern man, but has lived in the south for many years and has worked hard for several years perfecting this cotton.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The business men at Birmingham, Ala., promulgate an address to the business men of the North expressing their great concern, from a business standpoint, for the result of the election and calling attention to the prosperity of the country under Cleveland's administration followed by stagnation in business during the last three years. ——Tammany Hall had a big rally last week. The streets were ablaze with lights and over 100,000 people were present. There were ten meetings going and ten speeches being made at the same time. Senator Gorman was unable to be present, but wrote quite a lengthy letter expressing his regrets and giving as his reason the press of business at Democratic headquarters. ——A census just taken shows that the banks of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland hold £4,584,775 of silver. ——At Maxton last week Federal supervisors demanded the registration books of the registrar in order to make a copy but were refused. ——A $20,000 bet on the Presidential election was made in Philadelphia last week. ——Irish statistics show an enormous increase of lunacy in Ireland. This is attributed partly to emigration, the robust leaving the weak and infirm behind them. In 1891 the proportion was three hundred and fifty-five lunatics to every 100,000 of the population against 249 in 1880. ——Jno. Burns and others waited upon the President of the Local Government Board of London and asked him to use his influence to obtain work for the great number of unemployed workmen. ——A collision occurred in a tunnel of the Great Western railroad of Illinois in which two men were killed and others wounded.—— Registrar Reid, of Halifax county, has sued out an arrest and bail warrant against Chief Shaffer and the election supervisors of his township, for his arrest. ——In the Superior court of Wake county Judge Bryan overruled the Railway Commission in the case of Mayo vs. the Western Union Telegraph Company. The plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court. ——The Civil Service Commission are investigating the cases of political assessments in Alabama and will soon have sufficient evidence to lay the matter before the Attorney General. ——It seems that the aerial bombardments near Washington City brought rain but the people had rather have the dry weather than so much noise. ——The will of Mrs. Cole, of New York, conveying $37,000,000 of property has been admitted to probate. —— The populace of Grenada, Spain, becoming angry because the Queen Regent and the young King did not come to witness the unveiling of the statue of Columbus became violent and destroyed much property in the city. ——The boldest case of political blackmail yet made public comes from Alabama. —— Two Arizona editors were fined and imprisoned for contempt of court. ——Osman Digna has again appeared in the Soudan. ——The South Carolina ballots prepared by the public printer did not conform to the requirements of the State law and new ones had to be printed. ——The French courts have refused Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon's application for a divorce and the custody of her children. ——Gus Baylie, with a good many aliases, the noted forger, has been arrested in St. Louis. ——The miners' strike at Cormaux, France, is over. ——The British man-of-war Howe, stranded off the Italian coast, will probably be a total wreck. —— Two daughters of Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, have been arrested in Geneva and will be expelled from that city. ——Several newspapers assert that the Government suppresses part of the news it receives from Dahomey. The sick list of the French force is heavy owing to the prevalence of fever. Col. Dodds will have to wait for reinforcements before he resumes his operations against the Dahomeyans. ——The British cruiser Howe sank yesterday. ——The city of Vienna has been declared free from cholera. ——There was a death from cholera in Hamburg Wednesday. ——The British are preparing to attack Osman Digna who is raiding the Suakim territory. ——The President issues his proclamation appointing Nov. 24th as Thanksgiving day. ——Russia has failed in an effort to raise a foreign loan. ——Major General Forster Walker, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, accompanied by his staff, has started for Suakin to prepare troops for an encounter with the forces of Osman Digna, who is raiding in the Soudan after having been quiet for several years. ——It is said at the Treasury Department that every possible effort is being made to satisfy the steadily increasing demand from all parts of the country for our two-dollar notes. Acting Treasurer Wheeler says the heavy demand for notes of small denomination indicates unusual business activity in anticipation of an increased trade during the coming holidays. ——Count Von Alvensleban, German Minister to Belgium, Dr. Von Glossenach of the Imperial Treasury Department, and Herr Hastung, director of the Reichsbund, have been appointed delegates to the International Monetary Conference which meets in Brussels November 22d. ——Dun's weekly review of trade says business continues very active and the volume is far beyond any precedent for a similar period. People are buying more goods than ever before, and in some branches manufacturers are realizing a slight advance in prices. ——The employees of the Bass Breweries Company struck against new regulations the company has adopted with regard to the working hours. The strike involves 5,000 men. ——While the police were searching the house of a smuggler in Tonjisky, Poland, they discovered the decomposed bodies of nineteen persons—men, women and children. It is not known whether these persons were murdered, or whether the cellar in which they were found had been used as a secret burial place. —— The President of the British Board of Agriculture is inclined to wait and ascertain whether more cases of pleuro-pneumonia develop before ordering the slaughter of all Canadian cattle at the ports at which they are landed. He will prohibit the landing of live stock if the disease is traceable to cattle imported from Canada. ——A sensation has been caused by the discovery of a baby farm at Macdonald, N. S. W. The bodies of seven infants have already been unearthed in the back garden of a house occupied by a family named Makin, the principal members of which have been arrested. ——Osman Digna, who has been reported dead dozens of times has reappeared in the Soudan and has occupied Sinkat. ——H. M. S. *Howe*, which stranded off the bar, at Ferrol, in Spain, has been floated. ——Snow is two or three inches deep in Vermont.

Theodore B. Kingbury, A. M., LL. D.

By John S. Long, LL. D., of Newberne, N. C.

A marvelous man, who, against his own will and outside of his own plans, has accomplished a marvelous work. A biographical sketch of him is a benefaction to this generation, as showing how the All-Father lays his loving hand on the ability of a thinker, and conducts him by paths that he knows not, and leads him to dizzy heights where he can best see the city of God. Possessing a vivid youth teeming with all manner of dreams, catch the light of supreme beauty from afar, he ordered his life-long beaten ways, planning a History of North Carolina, Sketch of Eminent North Carolinians and a Biography and Criticism of Famous Authors As a preparation for all this, as he imagined, he became editor of the *Leisure Hour, Our Living and Our Dead, The Indicator*, and other literary undertakings, which absorded the vitality of his manhood, but brought him no nearer to the splendid realization of a bookmaker. Instead he has been chained down to the the editorial chair. As a seeming punishment for his literary dreams, he has had to feed on the dry crust and lentils of the sanctum. Side by side with his most brilliant leader, has come the dry employment of the proof-reader. Hard work and a plenty of it has been his necessity. Through the dark history of the civil war, at the capital events were shaping his advent then as a political writer. Since 1876, for nearly thirty years he edited the Wilmington *Star*. Since 1889 he has edited the *Messenger*, pressing all his gifts into its columns. And what has been the result of the undesired and unplanned in Dr. Kingsbury's career? Instead of being a maker of books, he has become a maker of men. No man in this generation has so impressed the literary impulses of the young. His paragraphs have spead like electric messages to our colleges and schools. His thoughts on literature, politics and religion have been nuggets of solid gold. North Carolina journalism has been pervaded all through by his influence. The standard of literary taste throughout the State has been raised. And this boundless activity for imperishable good has come from the man who wished to trust his fame to the making of books.

Dr. Kingsbury is now in his sixty-fifth year, and though not in robust health, has a manly porte and carriage. There is a blending of the poet and scholar in his well shaped head and thoughtful countenance. His father, Russell Kingsbury, came from Connecticut to North Carolina between 1812 and 1815, and his talented son was born in the old Guion Hotel, north of the capitol at Raleigh, on 20th August, 1828. He was educated at Oxford Academy, the Bingham and Lovejoy schools, and the University of the State. As an evidence of his precocious talents, two or more of his University essays were filed by the unanimous action of his literary society for preservation.

It is said that blood will tell. And certainly the subject of this sketch has no reason to be ashamed of his family. Born and reared amid the historic memories of New England, the members of it, from Col. James Kingsbury, of Continental times, have adorned civic life, the profession of arms, and earned for themselves high niches in the country's history. Judge Jno. E. Kingsbury was an ornament to the bench, Hon. F. J. Kingsbury an influential factor in politics, while General Charles P. Kingsbury and a number of others won military honors. Col. Henry W. Kingsbury married a niece of President Zachary Taylor, while his sister was wedded to Simon Buckner, the famous hero of Fort Donelson, and one of the most popular Governors of Kentucky. On his mother's side who was Mary S. Bryant, of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, the subject of this sketch is related to the Suttons, Thompsons, Cottons and many other prominent families in eastern North Carolina. But as fortunate as Dr. Kingsbury has been in his family relations, he owes more to his handsome and fascinating wife. She is one of those rare women whose faces are alive with tender sentiment. Her maiden name was Sallie Jones Atkinson, and she is a daughter of Gen. Roger P. Atkinson of Virginia. A descendant of the famous Richard Bland of that prolific commonwealth, she is connected with the Lees, Randolphs, Pryors, Poytresses and Mayos, and with the Littlejohns, Blounts, Cheshires and Pettigrews of Eastern North Carolina. Five intelligent and attractive daughters grace Dr. Kingsbury's home, and two married sons live close by him in Wilmington. Truly this is an ideal household, with scholarship, wit and popularity linked by the tenderest confidence and affection, glorifying every impulse of the family circle.

Dr. Kingsbury's honors have not been insignificant or few. But he belongs to that old style of courtly gentlemen who scorn to be self-seekers. Besides the honor of leading, exalting and dignifying the profession and work of the journalist, he has played an influential part in the literature of the State. Receiving two degrees from Wake Forest in as many years, he was honored with the degree of LL. D. by the University of North Carolina in 1888. And this venerable institution has followed up this distinguished compliment by inviting him recently to deliver an address on University day.

It is no secret to his friends that he could long since have held conspicuous public station if he had so willed. In 1876 he was widely sought to allow his name to be used before the Democratic convention for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Under Mr. Cleveland's administration, such was the potency of his editorials in the preceding campaign, and so distinguished were his merits, that the entire North Carolina delegation in Congress proffered their cooperation to secure him valuable appointment. This he declined. And time and again during the shifting fortunes of our State University, he has been suggested and urged by the press to prominent professorships and to a professorship of that institution.

With all his editorial and literary labors, Dr. Kingsbury tries to be faithful to all his religious duties. He also fills the devoted office of class leader, and draws much of his christian hope and happiness from the experience of the class room. But with all this he is a close student of theology, and enjoys the keen investigation of theological questions.

The explanation of Dr. Kingsbury's success as a writer and journalist is his judicious selection and passionate study of standard authors in his youth. Instead of wasting his time over ephemeral trash, he made companions of the gifted spirits of the English classics from Chaucer and Spenser to the present time. He was a student in the highest sense of that term. His earliest compositions wore an air of dignity and ambitious purpose. He was charged with being pedantic because he brought a new and higher force into journalism. But he held on his way bravely and resolutely. He threw the splendid light of his burnished intellect over the dreary level of newspaper life, and the prospect began to change. Men saw that scholars and thinkers, and not deadbeats and loafers, should be magicians of newspaper literature. Thus it came to pass that the various newspapers, through whose glowing and searching editorials this magnetic element of reform was disseminated, became almost imperceptibly the founder of a new school in journalism. And to-day Dr. Kingsbury's excellent library is conclusive illustration of that approved judgment and taste which have made him the prince of editorial writers. It is his habitual retreat from the cares and annoyances of newspaper work.

A sketch of this distinguished gentleman, however short, would be incomplete without designating that unerring, critical faculty, which is the highest intellectual gift. In the old days when reviewers were mighty in the land, and one single flash of the critic's knife took fame and hope from the author's life forever, he would instinctively have stood with that profession. But this work would have been that of a christian and gentleman. Although by the force of his circumstances and not by the bent of his own talents a political writer, his most passionate preference is for the discriminating faculty in reference to men and books. It does not take him long to analyze and particularize the qualities of each. The concealed as well as the evident value of thought and attribute alike stand revealed before him. And nothing ever gives the writer of this sketch more pleasure than to read Dr. Kingsbury on literature and authors. The beautiful and the grotesque, the true and the false, the malicious and the humane, the opulent and the beggared, the celestial and the earthly, all catch his eye, and whirl before us in a magic glass. May our gifted friend long live to make the world better for his labors.

Prices—High or Low, Which.

For the Observer

DARLINGTON, S. C., Oct. 15, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—In Congress and convention, in the press and on the stump economic discussions present a painful inferiority and incoherence. In different portions of his arguments the disputant will adopt now one and then the other of two antagonistic and mutually destructive postulates of elementary doctrine. They proceed very like the professor of astronomy who, in expounding the planitary motions, adopted both geocentric and heliocentric theory, according to the varrying whims of his auditors. Observing how industrial progress is essentially a process of lessening cost of production, the advocate will justify his pet policy by the claim that under it the consumer will be able to buy more cheaply. Witnessing on the other hand the distress, hardship and outery at low and falling prices, the same expounder makes haste to explain how friendly his policy is to good prices for the producer.

Now, since the consumer cannot buy low and the producer sell high at the same time, we must take one horn or the other of the dilemma. Economic discourse is but a vain beating of the air until we come to a definite and sound doctrine as to which, high or low prices, is on the whole beneficent. "Practical" men are too much dominated by the interests, mental habits and basis of their special vocation to decide wisely here. In current discussion it is almost universally assumed that low and lowering prices are best, or at least are inevitable.

The object of this argument is to show the radical error of that assumption, that the exact opposite is the true doctrine and that low and falling prices is an evil; and the test of merit in any proposed policy, so far as it aims to affect prices, is that it tends to restore and maintain good prices, and that (aside from merely local and special fluctuations from purely temporary causes) the general price range is directly amenable to legislative control.

Against the absoluteness of my proposition, that low prices is an evil to be cured, it will be replied "What, shall we have no more inventions and improvements; must things be made only in the good old way? Is it not in the line of a genuine industrial progress that products shall become plenty and cheap? In short, does not that progress precisely consist in the increasing ease and lessening outlay with which the things to satisfy the needs and gratify the growing desires of men can be obtained?"

Now in all this bristling array of impeaching interrogations there is no express issue taken with any thesis. They all call attention to the relation of the needy man on the one side and the commodities he needs on the other. But the reader is expected to interpret the desired cheapness as a low price. The expectation will not be disappointed. For unless somewhat advanced in his learning he will be quite unable to comprehend how a thing may be cheap unless it bears a low price.

Discourse upon value and value change is vain till we are informed what is intended by that word. Value in what—in relation to what—and how is the change to be expressed? is the critical question.

Man's conquest over the elements and forces of nature is indeed a proud thing. The soil, the rocks, the forest, the sea or a machine have no dignity or right to remonstrate against being compelled to yield up more and more of their stores for less and less of human effort.

Critical thinking will segregate out from the gross and confused aggregate of relations the precise one under discussion. When we speak of price we have regard simply to the terms upon which a consumer shall obtain a product which another man has created.

It is, indeed a good thing to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. But if the economic conditions are such that the secured blade is only force, fraud, or "financiering" filched from him whose skill and industry made it grow, then *higher questions than those pertaining to agriculture press for consideration.* It is no longer a question of the efficiency of the energy and agencies of production. It then becomes a matter of social justice, and whether with increasing intelligence the worker, such conditions remaining, will continue to grow the second blade.

I know that it is often pretended that it is of no importance whether the purchasing power of money becomes much or little—that money is merely a "scale of valuation" to express the bartering relations of commodities and that at bottom commerce is but barter. That is a gross and mischievious mistake. The analogy of the yardstick is essentially false and misleading. All of the large transactions and most of the small ones are matined in the anticipated change of price, i. e., the fluctuations in the "scale."

It is not claimed that in any other than in a large way and over considerable periods wherein special and temporary forces shall have blended into a grand aggregate of tendency, is it competent or desirable that there should be monetary liquidation to cure the evil of low prices. Only when the general price range shall have fallen below a normal and customary one is there occasion for legislative interference. I will go further and affirm that the highest prices that may have been achieved and maintained under long established money definitions is the one to be restored.

True, things are produced to be consumed. But in order to do that they must be reduced to definite unit and then priced and sold. In the pricing process is involved the vital and tragic issues of our social life. Rise and fall of prices of particular things and their constantly varying value relations with each other is only nature's way of directing and redistributing the productive energy.

Such changes are therefore normal and beneficent. But for prices to fall all along, the line is an evil and sometimes a crime. For it may be the intended effect of legislation. It will all depend upon the legal constitution of the pricing instrument. That instrument should be so constituted as that discovery and improved process may be free to cheapen primary money *pari passu* with the cheapening of all other things. By that means a stable exchanging rate between money on the one side and the aggregate of commodities on the other will be secured. Stable prices and constancy in the value of money are but two sides of the same fact. My argument here will be wasted and my words will return to me void unless the reader shall get a fine grasp of that proposition. To talk of constancy and stability in the value of money, with no reference to market reports is the emptiest of all discourse. My main thesis is no novelty of economic doctrine—no crotchet excogitated from the brain of a wild-eyed "reformer," and trotted out as a specific for a particular economic situation. It is the doctrine of all the great writers without exception. They are in perfect accord upon the proposition that civilization always advances rapidly when prices are firm and moderately rising; that if money is to change in value at all it is better that it should *depreciate*. I simply state the same doctrine from the other side when it says it is an evil for prices to be low and falling.

In this discussion I do not refer especially to the injustice and hardship to the debtor by reason of the unearned increment in the value of money—an injustice of *appaling magnitude*, at a time when everything is being bonded and mortgaged to great creditors—that is the question for the moralist.

The purely economic view has regard to the enforced idleness—discouraged enterprise—the stinted expenditure for consumption and the paralysis of the productive energy which industrial depression compels.

It seems to me plain that all of the present evil consists in low prices—a condition solely due to the fact that the true standard and instrument of valuation (371¼ grains of silver) was "dropped out," as the Ohio Senator expressed it, and a new one dropped into its place by the legislation of 1873; and unless we are to abandon the metalic definition of money, there is no cure but by a full reinstatement of the silver unit.

Pet Horrors.

Some men—Lord Salisbury, lately the British Premier, is one—could not easily hold anything more in dread than tobacco; and there are people whose mental conformation is such that figures have as much terror for them as even death itself. These individuals, says an English paper, are deficient in this sense, as Coleridge was in the organ of locality; and he, as everybody knows, had at school his head beaten into a mass of bumps because he could not point out Paris in a map of France. In spite of the efforts of the stupid pedagogue, the poet always had the greatest difficulty in finding a street that he wanted, even in districts that he should have known well. Somebody once met him in Paternoster Row, inquiring his way to Broad-street, Cheapside. He was told, in the plainest possible language, that if he walked on for about two hundred yards, and took the fourth turning to the right, that would be the street he wanted. But his expression remained vague and unenlightened, and the directions had literally to be drummed into him. As in Coleridge's case, so in others. The only lasting efforts of trying to hammer into a lad a subject for which he has not the slightest genius is that of making him have a real and lively horror of it in after days. A certain Judge abhors figures so much that he always contrives to shuffle out of a case which involves any calculation. His Lordship (so the story goes) was once peacefully dozing on the bench, when the counsel addressing him, made some reference to an account (meaning a narrative) given by somebody. "Eh! what's that" asked the Judge, starting from his slumbers. "I did not know we were to have any figures. Oh, I shall refer this case."

The First Newspaper.

Some authorities say that the publication of the first newspaper originated with the "Acta Diurna" at Rome, which Julius Cæsar ordered to be made public when he was consul in B. C. 59; and which, indeed, according to the legend, commenced as early as B. C. 691. They did, it is true, contain an authorized record of public meetings, debates in the Senate, edicts of the magistrates, trials, executions, new buildings, accidents, births, deaths, and marriages, etc., and so far these "Acta Diurna," from which the name journals is derived, of daily doings, did resemble our modern newspapers. But they were not circulated, being only exposed in a public place to be read, or copied by all who chose to do so; and after remaining there for a reasonable time they were taken down and preserved with other public documents.

A Complete War Vessel

The Swedish navy has recently had a new vessel added to it that possesses many novel features. In addition to being provided with all the necessary guns and torpedoes for use in time of war, it is fitted with water tanks that enable it to be sunk to any desired depth, and in this form is employed as an ice-breaker. The vessel is also fitted with heavy gearing for hauling off stranded vessels, is equipped with a pump capable of delivering twenty-two thousand cubic feet of water per hour, for use in case of fires, contains condensers for furnishing eight hundred gallons of water per hour, and is arranged for torpedo-repairing. The length of this combined ice-breaker, tug-boat, fire-engine, water-supplier, torpedo-repairing shop and man-of war is one hundred and twenty feet.

The first sight of the planet Mars through an observatory telescope is almost terrifying, even for a person of good nerves. It is as if one saw the whole earth, with its icy poles, or a solid globe, floating overhead. One distinguishes clearly the dark blue seas, and the brilliant, beaming, many-hued dry land—and on this the dry beds of a multitude of lakes, bays, and gulfs, streams and canals, these latter either parallel to each other or crossing one another at right angles.

The costliest mats in the world are owned by the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey. The Shah and the Sultan each possess a mat made of pearls and diamonds valued at over $2,500,000.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

——OF THE——

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Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
Person Street,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MICELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufactrner of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at Junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.

Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS.
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 10, 1892.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH.

It has been apparent for some weeks past that nothing could prevent Mr. Cleveland's election, if the people had not become corrupt. It can be conceded, without conceding the people's corruption, that where the parties are nearly evenly balanced, one or the other may win an election by buying the votes of the small number of "floaters" necessary to turn the scales. But when the great body of the people are aroused and have expressed their will upon a matter of public policy in unmistakable terms and by a majority so great as the million and a quarter votes with which they swept the country in the Congressional elections two years ago—when such is the manifest sentiment of the people, it would be evidence of their hopeless corruption if they should surrender their opinions on public questions in return for immediate private gain.

For this reason—that is, because we were unwilling to believe that the people of America had fallen into that state of hopeless corruption which in all history has been the precursor of loss of liberty—we have never for a moment since Mr. Cleveland's nomination on the 21st of June, lost faith in his triumphant election.

It is, therefore, a matter of vital importance which has just been decided. It is no less than the question whether the people of this proud Republic should recover their freedom, for thirty years in jeopardy and at last in immediate peril of extinction, or corruptly part with it.

The result, as it now appears, justifies all the faith that Mr. Cleveland expressed in the people when he used these remarkable words in his Madison Square garden speech of acceptance:

Let us tell the people, plainly and honestly, what we believe and how we propose to serve the interest of the entire country, and let us, after the manner of true Democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow men.

And the overwhelming nature of the result justifies the faith of the people in Mr. Cleveland as a successful leader—a faith so fixed, and so powerful in its expression, that the narrow bounds within which the politicians proposed to confine the people's choice were leapt over and set at naught.

MAKE A FORCE BILL IMPOSSIBLE.

A Constutional Amendment.

Now that the Democracy, that is the people, has come into possession of itself again, let it make haste to put itself into possession of the government. Our news columns show that the Democratic party, so far as known up to this writing, has carried the Presidency by the huge Electoral vote of 304; that it retains its strong hold upon the House of Representatives, and that it will have the Senate. Thus, at last, after more than 30 years, it starts out upon a career of aggressive and affirmative legislation, upon whose wise or unwise conduct the fate of political liberty will again probably depend.

There is almost no end to the number of things which the Republican party during its tenure of power ought not to have done which the Democratic party will have to undo. But, as the Force bill has been the overshadowing issue of this momentous campaign, so let it be the first subject of restored Democratic legislation.

We have endeavored, during the campaign just closed, to impress upon our readers a sense of the wide departure from the "Confederated Republic" of the Fathers which the Republican party has caused our government to take. And we have endeavored to show how the very "checks and balances" which were incorporated into that system as a defence against the passing away from the States of their control of the Federal government, have been turned into barriers against their recovery of that control—lost to them and to the people during the period "when the laws were silent."

The Force bill which came so near becoming the law of the land two years ago, was intended to lock the doors of Federal power against its rightful masters, the people. The Davenport election law, under which Congressional elections are now "supervised," has given us a gentle suggestion of what the Force bill would be, practically extending as that would to elections of all kinds, and backed as it would ultimately be by the irresistible bayonets of the only power in this country which the Constitution permits to keep a standing army.

The very first act of the new government after the 4th of March should be to repeal the present Federal election law. The very next, to pass a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution PROHIBITING FOREVER, and in the most stringent and unmistakable terms the legislative mind is capable of, the passage by Congress of ANY BILL INTERFERING WITH ELECTIONS by the people, or within the States.

LABOR'S RIGHTS.

We had a good deal to say at the time about the deplorable Homestead affair—which so shocked the people of this country, and the underlying cause of which set so many people to thinking, as they had never thought before, about the terrible condition of things which monopoly and the tariff had raised up in our once free country. We have also had occasion frequently during the campaign just closed to call attention to the greater freedom which the people of England enjoy in contrast with our own. This we have done as an incentive to redouble our efforts to rend the chains which bind us, so that we might recover the ground lost during the war and thus keep abreast with our wonderfully progressive brethren of the Anglo-Saxon race whom we parted from a hundred years ago. Curiously, too, we parted with them on the very question—that of self-government—whose evolution, in our case and in theirs, has produced such a startling and unexpected contrast.

Remember the tale of Homestead, and then listen to John Burns, the famous Labor Member of the British Parliament:

"I recognize," said that equipoised agitator in an interview the other day, "that socialism has finished its purely theoretical career and that the hour has come for construction."

"You do not believe in a violent revolution, then, and do not wish to demolish things?"

"Oh! no, I don't agree with my friends on the Continent, the Socialists of France and Germany, on this point.

"All the reforms we want, and those we acceept, are simply stepping stones to others more important. When I mount a ladder I go up rung by rung. If I tried to go up ten at a time I should break my neck.

"The difference between Continental and English Socialists is that the latter speak of results while the former produce them. Everything with the Continental Socialists is despised which has not an air of overthrowing something—which has not the note of revolution about it. A revolution just now, no matter where, would be crushed within a week."

"But, can you bring about wholesale reforms in a monarchical government?"

"Certainly. The form of government has nothing to do with the ideas of equality. In England the idea of equality is natural, and there is far less antagonism between the upper and the working classes here than there is abroad."

Nothing could be truer. It was the Anglo-Saxon that spoke that last sentence. In a few words we have a statement of the fact of the evolution of British freedom and the immediate cause of it. The more remote cause is the fact that England is free commercially, and she is free commercially because of the heredity of her people, and because of the insular position of the land they inhabit inviting commerce, the mother of freedom.

To provide a substitute for the insularity which Nature bestowed upon Britain, the Fathers of our Confederated Republic reserved Home Rule for the States. As long as we had this in practice we had commercial freedom. When we ceased to have the one, the other ceased: they are yoke-fellows.

Let us follow as closely as our different circumstances permit, the commercial policy of our brethren across the sea—who have beaten us in the attainment and enjoyment of political liberty, as far as they have outstripped us in commerce, in the past 30 years—and labor will secure its rights with us as well as in John Burns's land, and capital be not unduly made to suffer.

DR. KINGSBURY.

We give elsewhere a very interesting sketch of the distinguished editor of the Wilmington *Messenger*, Dr. T. B. Kingsbury, contributed by Dr. Long, of New Berne, to the Florence, (S. C.) *Centenary*, and published in the October number of that literary journal. Dr. Long, as our readers will remember, is himself an LL. D. of the University, and is the gentleman whose address in this city, last Memorial day, so delighted his hearers.

It is gratifying to us in the highest degree, as it must be to all patriotic North Carolinians, to see in what appreciation our distinguished literary son is held beyond our borders. What he is here, his fine journalistic work daily impresses upon us. What he is in the eyes of our Southern neighbors is thus expressed by the *Centenary*:

Southern journalism is represented in Wilmington by Dr. Kingsbury, editor of the Messenger. One of the most cultured litterateurs of the land, writing perpetually of taxes and tariff, currency and finance, Democracy and Third Partyism, when his disciplined and prolific genius should be pouring fourth its treasures upon the higher fields of criticism and literature. A portrait and a very admirable sketch of the learned Doctor appears on the third page of this issue.

But what Dr. Kingsbury is in his home and in his antecedents, in the recesses of his mind and in his aspirations, is best told by Dr. Long, evidently a congenial spirit, in his admirable sketch; and to this we heartily commend our readers.

THE THIRD PARTY.

The election settles the Third Party question and the Third Party. It will cease to exist, as its predecessors have done. There is but one Party of the People in this country. Let our honest friends of the rank and file of the late so-called People's party come back to their old allegiance. They will be welcomed with open arms. For the leaders, however, who have betrayed the people, no punishment of ostracism, or otherwise where deserved, can be too severe.

THE ENGLISH COTTON STRIKE.

Here is a good sample of the news which is always cabled from England a few days before a Presidential election in this country. There happened to be this time, a big strike on. There is always something that may be lifted into a great issue by the kind of coloring whose uses are so well known to the transatlantic cabler, whether his habitat be this or the other side of the water. Says the press agency cabler:

LONDON, Nov. 5.—All the efforts that have been made to bring about a settlement of the threatened strike in the cotton manufacturing industry have failed. Thirty mills at Ashton-under-Lyne were closed to-day, and the long threatened crisis was on. A general strike of the operatives commenced this afternoon, and 55,000 persons are idle. The spinners have a good chief in Mr. Mawdsley, Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners. It is not likely that he will give way without a severe struggle. The general strike will probably last several months.

In commenting upon the outlook today, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it has no doubt that the heavy tariffs on cotton goods abroad is at the bottom of the difficulty. If Mr. Harrison is elected, it adds, there is no chance of a better opening in the United States. Even if Mr. Cleveland is elected reduced duty on British cotton goods is uncertain. With all the European markets practically closed against the British product the outlook is not rosy.

The secretaries of the Spinners' and Masters' Associations, and the masters and the men themselves are confident of victory. Both sides are prepared for a struggle and the end of the contest is hard to foresee. As far as money is concerned the spinners are in a good position to stay out for a very long time. Mr. Mawdsley promises that each striker will be paid 10 shillings weekly in addition to the allowances made for children and the grants of other associations.

Cotton mills employing all told about 14,000,000 spindles were shut down to-day. Of the 44,000,000 spindles run in England, the mill-owners have a Masters' Federation in which 20,000,000 spindles are represented, their mills being in Manchester, Oldham, Bury, Heywood, Ramsbottom, Darwen, Bolton, Ashton-Under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Stockport, Rochdale and several smaller towns.

The owners of the 6,000,000 spindles still running will pay to the Federation a fine of a farthing a spindle per week for such as they keep at work.

There are about 24,000 operative spinners grouped into various local unions, all federated in an Amalgamated association of Cotton Spinners. Their average earnings for a week of sixty hours is 32 shillings. The local unions combined have a reserve fund of £120,000.

The card and blowing room operatives number about 25,000, and have also a strong union.

It is estimated that from all sources a total of £3,4000 will flow in weekly to assist the operatives.

The non-union operatives are likely to suffer great distress during the progress of the lookout, for the unions have decided not to assist them in any way.

The Masters Federation has received a severe blow at Bolton, where the District Employers' Association has declined to co-operate with the federation in a scheme to reduce wages. Their 15,000,000 spindles are still kept busy, and the operatives are working on the old scale of wages.

This action on the part of the Bolton mill-owners is explained by the fact that they use Egyptian cotton, which gives them a margin of profit. Other Bolton masters using American cott n adhere to the federation and have closed their mills.

The delegates to the Spinners' Association met to night in Manchester. The Secretary read telegrams declaring the lockout at Stockport to be a complete failure, and that at Bury a partial failure. In these places the mill-owners are continuing to operate their mills at the old scale of wages. However, 53,000 workmen are expected to be idle on Monday.

As we have elsewhere said, the strikers will win as they nearly always do in England. And since the above was put in type news already comes, (our election being over), that the whole affair has been exaggerated. The episode, however, enabled the New York *Herald* to set some people wild for a few days over a phase of the immigration question that has no foundation of truth in it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The strike of the cotton operatives in England will probably not last long. The operatives usually win in that free country in contentions of this sort, instead of being forced into the terms of the employers as is usually the result of like conflicts between capital and labor in this tariff-ridden country. The newspaper dispatches before our election have stated that it was destined to be a long, long strike whose end no one could foresee. That was said for effect on the election, the "powers that be" in the news cabling business over there being under Tory influence, which favors a return to protection in England and sympathizes with the protection party in this country.

* * *

What would one of our great cities think of the modest items in the London City Chamberlain's recent report as given below? $50,000 per annum is allowed to the Lord Mayor for entertainment, without any words. But even including this, the total expense of the "civil government" is but $300,000. According to the report the expenses of civil government, as it is termed, "require £63,037, and this includes the allowance to the Lord Mayor, £10,000, the rates, the taxes, and repairs of the Mansion House; the payment to the two sheriffs, £709; the cost of the Lord Mayor's Court, including part salary of the Recorder, Common Serjeant, and other officers, £8,869; the Remembrancer, the Sword-bearer (who, by the way, gets £500 a year for his arduous work), the trumpeters, and four ale-conners, whatever they may be, who are put down for £40—and so on, down a long list of hall-keepers, ushers, yeomen, assistants, and assistants' assistanee. Nearly everybody appears to get paid twice over and to have the privilege of receiving money to pay somebody else. Next to being an office-bearer the next best thing seems to be one of the Corporation tradesmen. £302 was paid for printing and binding pocket-books. In charitable donations the City spent £5,218. The accounts show that the gold casket given to the Emperor of Germany cost $262. 10s., and that for Mr. William Liddердale 100 guineas. Nor was the late Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Isaacs, left out. There was no gold box for him, but the Corporation gave him an illuminated address which cost £52 10s. In education £1,445 was spent. We have referred to Mr. Liddердale's gold box, and later on we come to another little account which shows that it cost £109 to give it to him. This expenditure included fifty photographs of the box, gloves, and favours for the committee, and £2 for disbursements by Mr. Controller on the occasion. The reception of the German Emperor was a grand affair, and everybody seems to have got something out of it. The toastmasters got new scarves, others got new gloves, £5. 5s. was spent in cigars, the breakfast cost £1,190. The cost of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was £2,081."

Such is the running commentary of a recent English paper.

When the huge bills that the Windsor Hotel rendered the city of New York for the entertainment of the dusky King Kalaukauwa, when he was that city's guest some years ago, are remembered, we are prepared to imagine the contempt with which a New York alderman would read over the modest items of the London budget.

The cost of city government in England is vastly less than with us, yet it is much more efficient. The entertainment of municipal guests, too, is done without the resultant scandal that seems inevitable in our own great cities, and at the same time it is conducted in a most decorous way. In Manchester, for example, in their splendid "Town Hall," which cost $5,000,000 [it would have cost $15,000,000 in New York] are complete suites of rooms—bed rooms, bath rooms, dining rooms, drawing rooms, libraries, kitchens, pantries, and all the appurtenances and paraphernalia of housekeeping, servants included—kept ready at all times for such distinguished guests as the city may have occasion to entertain. Now it is the Prince of Wales, then the Prince Albert Victor, now the Sultan of Turkey, again the Shah of Persia, and so on and so on. There is no squabble. Nothing is unseemly. Everything is elegant, orderly and quiet. Yet this is the achievement of a genuine democracy such as municipal government in England preeminently is. Our ring-ridden cities offer a painful contrast. The corruption in them is largely the outgrowth of the spirit of despotism which the Republican party has infused into our public life. With the triumph of Democracy in the election of Mr. Cleveland, we may hope to see the beginning of better things, and of a return to the honester ways of our fathers.

The Answers of Labor and Business.

New York World.

The defenders of the fraud of Republican protection have put forward two principal contentions during the campaign.

One is that the McKinley tariff serves the interest of American labor. The other is that any modification of this tariff which will reduce the taxation bearing heavily on all classes, except the small class of producers of taxed goods, will cause stagnation of business and general distress.

Both these contentions are unreasonable and false. Those who are most concerned for the interests of labor and those who are most concerned for the general prosperity of the country deny and repudiate them.

Who may speak for workingmen if not those who called, who addressed and who composed the monster meetings in and around Webster Hall on Friday night? Leading officials of all the principal labor organizations signed the call. More than fifty Unions, Brotherhoods, etc., were represented in the officers of the meeting.

The voice of these great assemblages of united labor uttered in resolutions the lesson of their common experience to this effect: That the McKinley tariff law "in its operation benefits only the corporations and monopolies and works to the detriment of the laboring masses;" that "the prices of commodities have been increased and wages in many cases lowered," and that "the mines, factories, mills and workshops of the majority of the protected monopolists are filled with the pauper laborers the manufacturers profess so much anxiety to keep from competition with American labor."

They ought to know and they do know the truth of what they so emphatically declare.

The grand parade of business men yesterday afternoon, representing, as they can be represented in no other city, the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country, affords conclusive evidence against the other contention of the Protectionists.

The immense meeting of representative business men in the Music Hall last week is another testimony to the same purport. These are men who would be ruined by such a cataclysm as the Protectionists proclaim would follow an abridgment of the special privilege of one class to practice extortion upon all the rest under sanction of law. They know that this condition is false and they refuse to be frightened by it.

They believe, on the contrary, that such relief would liberate all resources and energies and promote legitimate business enterprises of all kinds, inducing greater prosperity than was ever before known.

Thus the representatives of these two great forces, labor and business intelligence, upon which our prosperity most depends, united in demanding the overthrow of Republican protection, the election of Grover Cleveland and a better administration of government.

What the Voting was For.

At the election held throughout the country day before yesterday Electors of President and Vice President of the United States were chosen in all the States.

In all the States elections for members of the House of Representatives were held, except in Maine, Oregon and Vermont, where Representatives had already been elected.

State officers were elected in the several States as follows:

Governor.	*Other State Officers.*	*Legislature to Elect U. S. Senator.*
Alabama,	Iowa,	California,
Arkansas,	Ohio,	Delaware,
Colorado,		Nevada,
Connecticut,		New York,
Florida,		Pennsylvania,
Georgia,		Virginia,
Illinois,		
Idaho	*Legislature Only.*	
Indiana,	Maryland,	
Kansas,		
Maine,		
Massachusetts,		
Michigan,		
Minnesota,	*Congressmen Only.*	*Electors Only.*
Missouri,	Kentucky,	Oregon.
Montana,	Louisiana,	
Nebraska,	Maryland,	
New Hampshire,	Mississippi,	
New Jersey,	Rhode Island,	
North Carolina,		
North Dakota,		
South Carolina,		
South Dakota,		
Tennessee,		
Texas,		
Vermont,		
Washington,		
West Virginia,		
Wisconsin,		
Wyoming,		

The States which went republican in 1888 gained under the new apportionment the number of electoral votes following:

California,	1	Nebraska,	3
Colorado,	1	Oregon,	1
Illinois,	2	Pennsylvania,	2
Kansas,	1	Wisconsin,	1
Massachusetts,	1		—
Michigan,	1	Total,	16
Minnesota,	2		

The States which went democratic in 1888 gained under the new apportionment the votes following:

Alabama,	1	New Jersey,	1
Arkansas,	1	Texas,	2
Georgia.	1		
Missouri,	1	Total,	7

Michigan, which gave 13 electoral votes to the republican party in 1888, has 14 votes this year, chosen by Congressional districts.

The new States, which did not vote in 1888, but have voted in this election are:

Idaho—3 votes.	
Republican in 1888 by	1,747
Republican in 1890 by	2,314
Montana—3 votes	
Republican in 1888 by	5,126
Democratic in 1890 by	283
North Dakota—3 votes.	
Republican in 1888 by	12,632
Republican in 1890 by	6,449
South Dakota—4 votes.	
Republican in 1888 by	30,124
Republican in 1890 by	9,895
Washington—4 votes.	
Republican in 1888 by	7,371
Republican in 1890 by	6,322
Wyoming—3 votes.	
Republican in 1888 by	2,894
Republican in 1890 by	1,726

Franklin, Jefferson and Webster on Protective Tariffs.

Mr. J. Fairfax McLaughlin, who we take it is a Virginian, contributes to the New York *World* an article on the subject of the constitutionality of a protective tariff as viewed by the earlier statesmen of the Republic, which is of permanent value.

Says Mr. McLaughlin:

The year 1892 will pass into history as the year of the great tariff debate, which, together with the Columbian celebrations, banished sectionalism and invoked the happy return of the evangel of peace. Never before has there been so widespread a discussion of American economies, policies and systems. The name of Grover Cleveland is now historic as that of the great pacificator. His tariff reform message of 1887 made inevitable the auspicious debate of 1892.

One of the remarkable features of the controversy is the fatuity of Benjamin Harrison, James G. Blaine and John Sherman and the lesser lights of the Force-bill party, all of whom declare that this is the first time the constitutionality of a high protective tariff has been questioned. Shades of Franklin, Jefferson and John Taylor of Carolina, pardon these politicians for their forgetfulness! Why, even so recent a shade as Daniel Webster ought to have told them better.

"Different opinions," said Mr. Webster in the Senate in 1828, while discussing the tariff of that year—"different opinions are entertained as to the constitutional power of Congress. It is nearly fifteen years," said he, "since among the first things which I ever ventured to say here was the expression of a serious doubt whether this Government was fitted by its construction to administer aid and protection to particular pursuits." So we see that Webster called in question the constitutionality of a protective tariff, and upheld the opposite doctrine which President Harrison in his letter of acceptance styles a destructive, un-American doctrine." Let the President settle it as best he may with the Great Expounder.

Senator John Sherman with still greater recklessness flies in the face of history, and, presuming upon the ignorance of his Republican audience, declared at Cooper Union on the 10th of October that "never before in the history of our country did any great party take the position now taken by the Democratic party, that a tariff for protection is unconstitutional." Whitelaw Reid follows suit and with feminine fright exclaims, "The danger has never before been so great." The very statue before his door cries out against the Vice-Presidential alarmist.

What said the great American philosopher of the eighteenth century, Benjamin Franklin, concerning the protective tariff?

"Most of the statutes or acts, edicts, arrets and placarts of parliament, princes and States for regulating, directing or restraining trade have been," said Franklin, "either political blunders or jobs obtained by artful men for private advantage under pretense of public good. No nation was ever ruined by trade, even seemingly the most disadvantageous."

Thus wrote that great man (Works of Franklin, vol. ii., p. 401), anticipating by more than a year the annunciation of the same great truth by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations." Hear our philosopher again on protective duties:

"When the governments have been solicited," said he, "to support such schemes by encouragements in money, or by imposing duties on importation of such goods, it has been generally refused on this principle, that if the country is ripe for the manufacture it may be carried on by private persons to advantage; and if not, it is folly to think of forcing nature."—(*Ibid*, vol. ii., p. 474.)

That he believed in a tariff for revenue only is shown by his entire writings and correspondence. Discussing our present Constitution in a letter dated Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1788, to M. le Veillard, a friend of his in France, Franklin wrote.

"We shall, as you suppose, have imposts on trade and custom-houses, not because other nations have them, but because at present we cannot do without them. We want to discharge our public debt occasioned by the late war. When we are out of debt we may have our trade free, for our ordinary charges of government will not be great."—(*Ibid*, vol. x., p. 333.)

Finally, let Gov. McKinley, who prates about the foreigner and not the consumer paying the duty—let him read these words written by the illustrious statesman and philosopher to the same friend, 22d April, 1788, and inwardly digest them:

"We are not ignorant that the duties paid at the custom-house on the importation of foreign goods are finally reimbursed by the consumer, but we impose them as the easiest way of levying a tax from those consumers." —(*Ibid*, vol. x., p. 346.)

Mr. Whitelaw Reid should at once have Benjamin Franklin's statue removed from its pedestal in Printing-House Square, where it stands as a perpetual reminder of the folly of the Harrisons and Blaines and Shermans of the present age.

The Democratic party stands on the impregnable ground of the fathers, and all attempts of their adversaries to dislodge them are vain and futile. Mr. Blaine, after having strangely misquoted the Sage of Monticello in his Manley letter of Sept. 3, again appears in print with an article for the *North American Review* for October, in order, apparently, to rewrite the life of the great apostle of Democracy. He startles history with the "Arabian Nights" declaration that Jefferson was no Democrat at all. Passing over this pettifogging attempt to portray Jefferson as a Republican and not a Democrat, which juggle ry with words is beneath serious notice and is totally unworthy of a gentleman occupying Mr. Blaine's position, I respectfully challenge him to point out a single passage in the writings of Jefferson to substantiate the assumption that he was the friend of a high protective tariff.

The end of all controversy should be truth, but the attempt of President Harrison and Mr. Blaine and their followers to dragoon the author of the Declaration of Independence into the heresy of McKinleyism is not only at war with truth, but is a reckless and misleading campaign cry which can be easily nailed to the counter as counterfeit coin by the overwhelming testimony of Jefferson himself. "Our interest will be to throw open the doors of commerce," said Jefferson in his celebrated "Notes on Virginia," "and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may choose to bring into our ports, and asking the same in theirs."

Neither Franklin nor Adam Smith ever advanced a stronger anti-protection doctrine than that. Again, in a conversation with Gen. Washington on the 29th of February, 1792, Jefferson denounced the protective doctrines of Hamilton as evinced in the latter's report on manufactures, and expressed regret to find Congress infected with a like looseness in "legislative constructions."

He informed Washington that a proposition was then pending in Congress "far beyond any one ever yet advanced"—I now quote Jefferson's exact words—"and to which the eyes of many were turned as the decision which was to let us know whether we live under a limited or unlimited government. He asked me to what proposition I alluded? I answered to that in the Report of Manufactures, which, under color of giving bounties for the encouragement of particular manufactures, meant to establish the doctrine that the power given by the Constitution to collect taxes to provide for the general welfare of the United States permitted Congress to take everything under their management which they should deem for the public welfare and which is susceptible of the application of money; consequently that the subsequent enumeration of their powers was not the description to which resort must be had, and did not at all constitute the limits of their authority; that, indeed, I hoped the proposition would be rejected, believing there was a majority in both houses against it, and that, if it should be, it would be considered as a proof that things were returning to their true channels." (Jefferson's Works, vol. ix., p. 104.)

Was ever the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only stated more strongly than this?

I might multiply quotations indefinitely from the writings of Thomas Jefferson, which, equally with the foregoing, refute the preposterous claims of James G. Blaine and Benjamin Harrison that the father of American Democracy was a protectionist. One more must suffice. When John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay inaugurated the era of parentalism for the first time in American history, and secured in 1824 the passage of the first really unconstitutional tariff, Jefferson was filled with the utmost alarm for the future of American liberty. Not satisfied with sending to the Legislature of Virginia his "solemn declaration and protest of the commonwealth of Virginia on the principles of the Constitution of the United States of America and on the violations of them," in which he took the strongest grounds for a revenue tariff only (Randall's Life of Jefferson, vol. iii., p. 526), he also wrote his celebrated letter of Dec. 26, 1825, to William B. Giles, in which protective tariffs and Federal usurpations are scathingly denounced and exposed. I can only quote an extract here:

"I see, as you do, and with the deepest affliction," exclaimed the venerable patriot whose Democratic principles Mr. Blaine has a sailed and perverted, "the rapid strides with which the Federal branch of our Government is advancing towards the usurpation of all the rights reserved to the States, and the consolidation in itself of all powers, foreign and domestic; and that, too, by constructions which, if legitimate, leave no limits to their power. Take together the decisions of the Federal Court, the doctrines of the President and the misconstructions of the constitutional compact acted on by the Legislature of the Federal branch, and is is but too evident that the three ruling branches of that department are in combination to strip their colleagues, the State authorities, of the powers reserved by them and to exercise themselves all functions, foreign and domestic. Under the power to regulate commerce they assume indefinite power that also over agriculture and manufactures, and call it regulation to take the earnings of one of these branches of industry, and that too, the most depressed, and put them into the pockets of the other, the most flourishing of all. And what is our resource for the preservation of the Constitution? Reason and argument? You might as well reason and argue with the marble columns encircling them. * * * They now look to a single and splendid government of an aristocracy, founded on banking institutions and moneyed incorporations under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of manufactures, commerce and navigation, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry." (Works of Jefferson, vol. vii, p. 426, *et seq.*)

How does Mr. Blaine like the picture? Does McKinleyism take any comfort from that letter? I advise the Republican leaders to leave Jefferson severely alone. If ever there was a man in the United States who loathed protective tariffs and the Medusa of monopoly, who despised and denounced gigantic trusts, privileged cormorants and soulless corporations, that man was the first great apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson.

A DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE.

"TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY," INDEED.

Cleveland has 164 Electoral Votes Majority.

The Greatest Electoral Majority since Grant's Time.

The returns of the great election began coming in about 9 o'clock Tuesday night. By 12, it was evident that Cleveland was elected, and the good Democrats of this city went to bed, somewhere between that time and daybreak, satisfied that "the country" was "saved" after all.

Yesterday, the telegram from Chairman Simmons to the editor of the OBSERVER elsewhere given, was the first news of the day, and upon being posted in the lobby of the Hotel LaFayette caused the crowds gathered in that famous hostelry to "go wild."

During the day and evening bulletins continued to pour in, and as they came the tidings of Democratic victory increased, until by midnight the vote as given in the following table—with the exception of Ohio, and the change of Nebraska back to Harrison from Weaver—was settled beyond doubt:

The Presidential Votes by States.

STATES.	Electoral Votes.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.
Alabama	11	11	00	00
Arkansas	8	8	0	0
California	9	9	0	0
Colorado	4	0	4	0
Connecticut	6	6	0	0
Delaware	3	3	0	0
Florida	4	4	0	0
Georgia	13	13	0	0
Idaho	3	0	0	3
Illinois	24	24	0	0
Indiana	15	15	0	0
Iowa	13	0	13	0
Kansas	10	0	0	10
Kentucky	13	13	0	0
Louisiana	8	8	0	0
Maine	6	0	6	0
Maryland	8	8	0	0
Massachusetts	15	0	15	0
Michigan	14	7	7	0
Minnesota	9	0	9	0
Mississippi	9	9	0	0
Missouri	17	17	0	0
Montana	3	0	3	0
Nebraska	8	0	8	0
Nevada	3	0	0	3
New Hampshire	4	0	4	0
New Jersey	10	10	0	0
New York	36	36	0	0
North Carolina	11	11	0	0
North Dakota	3	0	0	3
Ohio	23	23	0	0
Oregon	4	0	3	1
Pennsylvania	32	0	32	0
Rhode Island	4	0	4	0
South Carolina	9	9	0	0
South Dakota	4	0	4	0
Tennessee	12	12	0	0
Texas	15	15	0	0
Vermont	4	0	4	0
Virginia	12	12	0	0
Washington	4	0	4	0
West Virginia	6	6	0	0
Wisconsin	12	12	0	0
Wyoming	3	3	0	0
Total	444	304	116	24
Necessary for choice	223			

The vote in Ohio is very close, though the probabilities at this writing are that it will remain in the Democratic column as above.

The Democratic pluralities in the interesting States are about as follows: New York over 50,000; North Carolina 25,000; Illinois 10,000; Wisconsin 12,000; Virginia 50,000; West Virginia 4,000; New Jersey 12,000; Indiana 3,000 to 5,000; California 5,000; Delaware 1,000.

Cleveland's plurality in New York city is 76,125; in King's county (Brooklyn) 28,998, against 12,457 in 1888.

The returns are not sufficient to indicate to what extent changes will be made in the Senate by the election of legislatures which have to choose Senators, but it is believed that the Democrats will control the Federal Senate after the 4th of March.

In the House, our majority is reduced from 138 to 66—the figures probably being 211 Democrats, 136 Republicans and 9 Third Partyites.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesttate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Write for Information—FREE. THE Write for Advice—FREE.

TRADE MARK, PATENTED.

IS a Speedy, Safe and Sure Cure for ALL Ailments. It is CHEAP because it Never Wears Out—because it Saves Doctors' Fees and Druggists' Bills. VALUABLE because it is absolutely reliable. Call and see It or write for description. A 50-page book Free on application.

Atlantic Electropoise Co.,
1405 New York Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Oct. 13, 1892—4t

Look at these Prices!

Bedsteads at $1.50 worth $2.00.
Rocking Chairs 90c., worth $1.50.
Fancy Tables or Lamp Stands 99c., worth $1.50.
A Bedstead, Dresser and Washstand, Solid Antique Oak, Beveled Edge, Glass in Dresser, for the small price of $16.50.

—These Bargains are Limited to a Small Supply, so Call Early.—

MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER OF ANY MATERIAL DESIRED OR RENOVATED AT MODERATE PRICES.

A complete line of FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS always on hand and at prices in proportion with the above.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR.
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
No. 57 HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. M. NIMOCKS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Cotton and Naval Store Factor,

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS,

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

6—23, 92—tf

Art Class.

MISS M. CHAMBERLAIN will begin her class at Mrs. Utley's residence November 8th, 1892. Instruction given in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Decorative Work.
For terms apply to
Miss M. CHAMBERLAIN,
at Mrs. Utley's.
Nov. 3, 1892—2t

A Perfect Chicago Market
IN FAYETTEVILLE!

The Finest Meats an Experienced man can select and Cash can buy, a First-Class Cutter with years experience in Richmond (the leading market in the South), a house perfectly fly-proof, Marble Counter and Scales, and in fact just the most complete market in the State.
At the following first-class grocery stores you will find the City Meat Market's make of Tenderloin Pork Sausage, which surpasses any Sausage ever placed on this market:
R. M. PRIOR, W. W. COLE, ARCHIE McMILLAN, A. S. HUSKE and A. GARRASON.
For the convenience of my down-town customers I have placed an order box in the old Telephone Exchange office. Any order left there will receive prompt attention. Those who have entrusted their orders with me thus far know that for promptness and selected meats I cant be beat.
JOHN GARRASON.
11—3, 92—tf

Druggists' Sundries.

The most select and largest line in the city of
HAIR BRUSHES,
Tooth Brushes,
SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, DENTIFRICES, ETC.
Particular attention is invited to a full line of STAPLE and FANCY TOILET SOAPS, which will be found satisfactory in use and economical.
H. R. HORNE.
Oct. 13, 1892—1m

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.
Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!
Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE.*
Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.
Sept. 29, 1892—tf
N. INGRAM.

To the Ladies!

We have just received a beautiful line of
Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers
IN FIFTY SHADES.
We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.
Very respectfully,
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
Oct. 20, 1892—tf

NEILL McKINNON,
Commission - Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Cotton and Naval Stores.
Consignments Solicited.
10—6, 92—3m

A GREAT ATTRACTION
—AT—
FRANK THORNTON'S
CLOTHING STORE!

A great gathering of clothing buyers has pronounced my stock of
Fall and Winter Clothing
—TO BE THE—
LARGEST and CHEAPEST
EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 10, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.**

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
TO THE PUBLIC.
J. H. BENTON—Strayed or Stolen.
J. H. MARSH, M. D., J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO.—Send for Catalogue.

Cotton Takes a Jump.

Cotton has gone up $2.30 a bale since it became apparent that Cleveland would be elected.

Additional Marshals for the Cumberland Fair.

Chief Marshal A. J. Cook appoints the following: W. E. Borden and Will Jones, Goldsboro; Junius P. Sutton, Winston.

☞ Wilfred Clarke will re-appear Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights of the Fair. Seats 75c., 50c. and 25c. at McDuffie's Drug Store.

Church Service.

Dr. Huske will resume his regular appointments on Sunday next at St. Joseph's on the 20th, at Rockfish, and on the 27th at St. Thomas's, at 11 A. M.

Communion service at the Presbyterian Church Sunday; preparatory services Friday Rev. A. J. McKelway officiating.

Change.

The management of Fayetteville's steam laundry has changed hands. First-class work is promised. Watch for particulars in our next issue.

Election day was very quiet in this city, there being a little drunkeness and only one fight; and that was between two Radicals. But at night when the returns began to come in excitement ran high, and when it was announced that New York and Illinois had gone for Cleveland, the people went wild with enthusiasm.

Racing at the Fair.

There is going to be some very fine racing at the Fair next week, the entries being unusually large and some of the horses entered are said to be celebrated. Mr. Statter, of Richmond, who has six beautiful horses already here expects to carry off several purses, and from the looks of the horses and the way they are trained we think he will.

Weaverite Outrage.

The house of a colored man called Handy Andy who lives in 71st township was completely destroyed by fire Monday night. Handy Andy declared his intention to vote for Cleveland, and had on several occasions denounced Weaver. It is supposed to be the work of Weaverites. We hope the perpetrators will be caught and punished to the full extent of the law.

Mr. E. T. B. Glenn.

Says the Atlanta *Journal*:

E. T. B. Glenn, chief clerk to Superintendent Mathews, of the S. A. & M. road, at Americus, has been promoted to the position of trainsmaster of the road. The appointment went into effect Tuesday.

Mr. Glenn, as many of our readers know, is the son-in-law of Col. John A. Pemberton of this city, and brother of Mr. Butler's Destroyer, Mr. Elector-at-large R. B. Glenn, the Eloquent.

Suggestive Freak of Nature.

We have heard of such eggs before; but this is a true story. Mr. W. D. McNeill, of this county, possesses a hen which recently laid an egg of unusual size—a very big egg indeed—as big, nearly, as a goose egg. One side of this egg is corrugated; and, as plain as day—much plainer, for example, that the New York *Herald's* "fake," mongrel, so-called composite picture of the winning Presidential candidate—there stand exposed on this wrinkled surface the initials "G C." And G. C. it is, thou prophetic hen.

Reduced Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway will sell round trip tickets Nov. 14th to 19th, inclusive. Good returning until and including Nov. 21, 1892, to Fayetteville, N. C., on account of Cumberland Fair, at the following low rates, which includes one admission to the Fair Grounds: From Wilmington $2.20; Maxton $1.40; Bennettsville $1.70; Jonesboro $1.35; Sanford $1.40; Siler City $1.80; Madison $3.10; Germanton $3.30; Red Springs $1.25; Pilot Mountain $3.70; Mt. Airy $3.90; McColl $1.50; Tatum $1.60; Greensboro $2.50; Walnut Cove $3.10; Rural Hall $3.30.

Colored Minstrels.

The McCabe & Young Minstrels played yesterday afternoon and last night in Staub's Theatre. The troupe is composed entirely of negroes and they give a show which is equal in most respects to the entertainments of the average troupe of burnt cork artists." In the company there are about half a dozen who possess considerable talent in their specialties. The show is better in every respect than we expected to see.—*Daily Tribune, Knoxville, Tenn., November 27.*

Will appear in Fayetteville Opera House one night only, Nov. 12th.

Crysanthemum Tea.

A most enjoyable sociable was the Crysanthemum Tea, at the residence of Miss Kate Matthews last Friday night, under the auspices of the ladies of the congregation of the First Baptist Church in Fayetteville. The proceeds from the sale of many delicacies and dainties were contributed to relieve the very poor and needy of the church. Those who were so fortunate as to be present, were entertained by the charming music rendered for the occasion by Miss Mittie Matthews, Mr. Remsburg and Mr. Sheetz. In the drawing room and in other rooms where refreshments were served the decorations were beautiful; crysanthemus and superb plants lending a most pleasing effect throughout.

Cumberland Fair.

The Thirty First Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at the Fair Grounds near this city on the 15th, 16th. 17th, 18th and 19th—that is, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

This has long since become a famous Fair, to which throngs of people come from all the prosperous counties of the section tributary to Fayetteville—from Robeson and Richmond; from Bladen and Columbus; from Moore, Chatham and Randolph; Harnett and Johnston; Sampson and Duplin; and from the flourishing counties along the border of South Carolina, of Marlborough, Marion, Chesterfied, Darlington and Florence.

From such small and uncertain beginnings has this Fair grown, that a brief retrospect showing its growth and progress, which the files of the old OBSERVER enable us to make, will interest our readers.

In its account of the first fair of Cumberland County Agricultural Society held November 22, 23, and 24, 1854, the OBSERVER of November 27, 1854, said:

"It was not in words only that a great crowd of visitors to the Fair Grounds yesterday, expressed their gratification at the complete success of the First Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society. The beaming countenance, the bright smile, the eager curiosity, all testified, more forcibly than language could express it, that it was a pleasant and profitable event. Every one was surprised at the great variety of articles on exhibition, and with scarcely an exception they were manufactured or grown within the county of Cumberland. It was as remarkable how few things came from abroad, as how many were produced at home. We had supposed that ample space had been provided for everything likely to be exhibited. But every nook and corner of the buildings and sheds were crowded."

With what a sudden stride the Fair outgrew the limits of the county and assumed the character, which it has ever since maintained, of a Fair of many counties, the OBSERVER of December 3, 1855, shows as follows:

"Our anticipations of the success of the Cumberland Agricultural Fair on Thursday and Friday were more than realized. We have never witnessed such an animated scene as our streets and the road to the Fair, and the Fair grounds and buildings, presented. Hundreds of vehicles and thousands of persons were on the move, all eargerly enjoying the beautiful weather, the excellent showing at the Fair and pleasure of seeing together so many friends and acquaintances, alive with enjoyment. It was an occasion full of proud satisfaction to those, and especially to the untiring Executive Committee, who have instituted and carried on to a successful result, this most useful enterprise. It was a Society of small beginnings indeed. Four or five years ago, some twenty persons united in it. For two or three years it had, if we mistake not, less than fifty members. Suddenly it has attained a large share of popularity, counting its members by hundreds, its income by thousands, and collecting together thousands of the most intelligent and enterprising citizens of this and the adjoining counties. This great change has resulted from the bold undertaking, as we and others regarded it, of holding the First Fair twelve months ago. It was a bold undertaking; and its success surprised even its most sanguine projectors."

From this period until 1861 and that great war, to which all these counties about to gather here, so freely gave of their best blood and of their treasure, steady progress was made. But from 1861 to 1865 the files of the OBSERVER show at the annually recurring period on which the Fair was wont to be held, lists of contributions by our patriotic women to their soldiers in the field—and, alas, long lists of casualties—in place of the awards of the peaceful agricultural contests which had preceded those unfruitful days.

With the so-called end of the war, however, peace did not return. So, we find that not until 1870 did the Society venture to hold another fair. But on the 23d and 24th of November of that year, the first of the new series of fairs was held, and with such success that there has been no interruption since. Indeed, during all the dark years preceding 1880, when Fayetteville still lay prostrate under the blow inflicted by Sherman and the adverse ending of the war, the Cumberland Fair was the one thing that gave evidence of life in the old town.

Prof. Covington in Laurens.

Laurens, through her bright boys and girls for the first time appearing in public as a body of children receiving instruction in a splendid system of graded schools, did her part in celebrating the man and the deed which added to the world our proud and happy nation, says our Laurens contemporary.

By the tap of the drum the children, in charge of their teachers, marched in procession from the school building and arrived at the opera house at ten o'clock where a large audience consisting of their fathers and mothers and the people of the town generally awaited them.

The exercises were opened by Rev. J. D. Pitts in a fervent invocation of God's blessing. This was followed by the singing of the long metre doxology. Supt. Covington then delivered a short address narrating in chaste and eloquent language the story of the discovery. This was followed with the reading of the proclamations of the President and Governor setting apart the holiday, by Principal C. L. Fike. Then followed four short addresses, appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Walter L. Herbert spoke on "The Discovery of America; Its effect on the World." Mr. L. W. Simkins spoke on the "Progress of America since its Discovery." Mr. W. L. Gray enlivened the children with a witty and interesting speech on "The Future of America." Mr. W. W. Ball made the closing address on the "Nature and Scope of the Columbian Exposition."

Mr. Geo. H. Haigh arrived in town last week.

Places of Interest in and Around Fayetteville.

There is every prospect that a large number of strangers will attend the Fair next week, and for their guidance and entertainment, we will describe a few places of interest which they ought to visit. In going up

HAYMOUNT

You will find the Graded School which is one of the best in the State, with over 300 scholars in daily attendance, and a splendid corps of teachers. There are a large number of beautiful residences, and many other attractions, the chief of which is the site upon which one of the finest arsenals in the United States stood. It was destroyed by Sherman's army when it passed through here at the close of the war. Down town are the

CAROLINA MACHINE SHOPS,

Where you will see all kinds of machinery manufactured. Mr. W. H. Russell, the Superintendent, will take delight in showing visitors around. It is well worth a visit. Not far from here are the works of the

FAYETTEVILLE WOODEN WARE CO.,

Where is made a bucket which is celebrated, and other wooden utensils which are sold all over the country. It is a wonderful sight to see these things made, and you should not miss it. Mr. J. T. Denny is Superintendent. Leaving here and returning to Hay street you will find the

MARBLE WORKS

of Messrs. Goodwin & Remsburg, of much interest. They do beautiful work, and have quite a reputation. Further down Hay street are the works of

MR. WALTER WATSON,

Whose skill in tempering turpentine tools, enjoys a national reputation; and the unique establishment of

MESSRS. MCMILLAN BROS.,

Whose fine copper works have attracted visitors at many expositions. The Fayetteville

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,

Capt. N. B. Alexander, Supt., is where you will see the raw cotton ginned and baled, and the oil pressed from the seed, which oil is now used for a number of purposes. Beyond Harrington Hill is

TOKAY,

Owned by Col W. J. Green. This is the largest vineyard in the South, and it is certainly as beautiful as it is large. The genial Supt., Mr. A. McBuie, is always there, and will take great pleasure in showing you round.

LIBERTY POINT

Is at the end of the stores on the North side of Person street, and is the angle formed by Person and Bow. It is famous as the place where the people of the Cape Fear section first threw off the yoke of British government, and declared themselves freemen. Opposite here are the extensive buildings and workshops of

A. A. MCKETHAN & SON,

Where will be found a splendid display of carriages and other vehicles, and whose reputation extends to the Rio Grande.

THE OLD CEMETARY

Is a beautiful place, abounding in lovely walks and splendid monuments. The location is unsurpassed, and just back of here you find the famous Cross Creek. The creeks do not cross now, but the old creek runs are plainly visible. This was a remarkable thing in nature, the waters of the two creeks actually crossed, the waters would not mix. The building of two cotton factories, the Blount's Creek and Benbow, which have long since been laid in ashes, destroyed this wonderful phenomenon.

BEAUTIFUL VIEWS

May be had from the side walk in front of Col. Starr's handsome residence on Haymount. From here may be seen the Valley of the Cape Fear for many miles—a land whose ancient cultivation presents a picture of such rounded and softened outline that it looks both English and Frenchy, and the like of which we do not remember to have seen in the Atlantic States this side of the Mohawk.

These are only a few of the many places of interest in and around Fayetteville, for lack of space forbids a lengthy account.

Friends and strangers, in behalf of the people of Fayetteville and of Cumberland, we extend to you a hearty welcome, and know that you will be pleased with our town and Fair.

A Chrysanthemum Wedding.

At eight o'clock on the evening of the 2nd inst., near Johnston, Ga., Dr. A. L. Wynn and Miss Katie McDuffie were married, at the bride's father's, Mr. W. R. McDuffie, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., Rev. E. W. Way officiating. Miss Mamie McDuffie, sister of the bride, rendered on the piano 'Mendelsohn's Wedding March,' and the little sister and brother of the bride entered, each bearing baskets of chrysanthemums, the bridal couple followed, and, during the ceremony, stood directly under a large horse shoe, made of the flowers. The bride's gown was cream silk Bedford Cord; and she carried a bouquet of roses.

After the ceremony, supper was served, and afterwards several pleasant hours were spent in the parlors with friends. Many and valuable gifts testified to the popularity of the bride and groom. They left on an early morning train for Western North Carolina.

Hon. D. W. Bain Better.

We were glad to hear from Mr. John Y. MacRae, of Raleigh, who was in our city Monday, that State Treasurer Hon. D. W. Bain who has been critically ill, is decidledly better.

Ocala's Favorites.

Ocala's favorite Ministrels are coming again for their last appearance prior to their departure for Australia. McCabe & Young have established a great name in Florida, and this is their fourth visit to Ocala. The show is much larger and stronger this season than ever. Among some of their new people this season are the great Brewer Brothers' Jalvin and Pauplin, the only colored jugglers in the world.—*The Capital, Ocala, Fla., December 23.*

Will appear in Fayetteville Opera House one night only, Saturday, Nov. 12th.

A Brilliant Young Lady.

"Miss Margaret F. Badger, of Atlanta," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "captures the Demorest diamond medal in the oratorical contest before the national and world's convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Denver.

"Miss Badger is not yet fourteen years of age and is a pupil at the Ira street grammar school, and is one of the the most brilliant school children in the South.

"In the contest there were ten aspirants for the handsome medal, one of them being an orator twenty-four years of age. They came from all parts of the country, and Miss Badger's conquest is thereby made all the more pleasing to her Southern friends.

"The national and world's convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been in session in Denver for two or three days and had in attendance many delegates from Europe.

"One of the strongest friends of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is that stanuch prohibitionist Mr. Demorest, who has fourd the organization a great aid to his hobby. In 1886 Mr. Demorest first joined hands with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by offering a medal to the person delivering the best oration before the annual convention—the contest to be confined to children and grown people under twenty-five years of age. The plan worked so well that Mr. Demorest made his proposition good for life, at the same time amending it so as to make it better. By his terms there are four classes of medals, one silver, the second a small gold one, the third a large handsome gold one, and the fourth a beautiful diamond medal. Every one entering the contest must begun with the silver medal. After having won that the party can contest for the small gold medal but for nothing more. Having won the small gold medal the contestant is eligible to enter for the large gold one and if again successful nothing but the diamond is out of his grasp.

"Miss Badger now possesses all four medals"

Miss Badger is the daughter of the late Dr. George E. Badger of Raleigh, formerly well-known in this city. She is therefore the niece of Mrs. William H. Haigh of this city and of the late Mrs. P. M. Hale, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Badger, Senator, Secretary of the Navy, &c., &c.

On her maternal side Miss Badger comes from a learned family. Her great-grandfather on that side was Justice Gerald Fitzgibbon, of Dublin, Ireland, who presided at the trial of Daniel O'Connell and who delivered the charge. The grandson of the celebrated jurist is now Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Ireland and is a second cousin to Miss Badger.

Maj. J. W. Evans, of Phœnix, Arizona.

Arizona Republican.]

Maj. J. W. Evans was born in Fayetteville, N. C., July 14, 1851, and is one of the most active and energetic business men in Arizona. He is a man of strong traits of character and has been identified with the advancement and progress of the Territoritory probably more than any other man living in it. Most all the big enterprises that have been attempted, to bring Arizona to the front, Major Evans has taken an active part in. He is the pioneer in Phœnix in the real estate and loan business, in which he is pre-eminently successful; and he is considered to be the best authority on real estate matters in Central Arizona, where he has resided for twenty years. He is an earnest and persistent worker in the development of the resources of his County and enjoys the unbounded confidence and esteem of his fellow men. As a money loaner, he is cautious and conservative. His business is one of the most extensive in the Territory, His office, 20x70, occupies one of the most conspicuous corners in the city, being on the ground floor of the Porter Building, southwest corner of Washington and Center streets. Mr. Evans is President of the Grand Canal Company, the Maricopa Canal Company, the Salt River Valley Canal Company, and the Water Power Canal Company—four of the principal canals in the valley—and a director in the Arizona Canal Company, whose canal is one of the largest irrigating canals in the United States. He is also director in the Arizona Improvement Company, the wealthiest corporation in Arizona, and Ex-president of the Phœnix Chamber of Commerce, a body whose intelligent and progressive policy has made Maricopa County what it is.

Maj. Evans, who is so flatteringly mentioned in the above article, is the son of our esteemed townswoman, Mrs. James Evans, of Haymount, and it will be gratifying to his many old friends in this city to know what a high position he has attained in the far South West. As irrigation and canals are the all important questions in Arizona, the importance of Maj. Evans's connection with so many canals will be appreciated. Mr. Andrew Broadfoot, of this city, who met Maj. Evans in Phœnix a few years ago, tells us that he will probably be one of the Senators from Arizona when that Territory is admitted to Statehood.

Through Trains on the Short Cut.

"The Wilson Short Cut," says the Charleston *News and Courier* of the 7th inst., "has been regularly opened for passenger traffic for the South this winter. By the completion of the "Short Cut" from Wilson, N. C., to Florence, S. C., via Fayetteville, the distance between Eastern cities and Charleston, Savannah and Florida points has been reduced sixty-five miles. This, together with an increased rate of speed, agreed upon for this service, will make a material reduction of time between the Eastern and Southern cities. Arrangements have been made for the most complete Pullman sleeping car service ever attempted in the South, consisting of through sleepers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Norfolk to Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Rockledge, Palatka, Sanford, Winter Park, Kissimmee and Tampa.

"Three fast express trains will be run daily each way during the season. In addition the elaborately equipped "Florida Special," a vestibule train with dining car, library and observatory cars, lighted through with electric lights and heated by the most improved method of steam-heating, will run tri-weekly.

"The following will be the time required between New York and the Southern points mentioned, in the future: From New York to Charleston, 22 hours; to Jacksonville, 29 hours; to St. Augustine, 30 hours, while the time between Washington and Charleston will be reduced to 15 hours.

"With the 'Wilson Short Cut' completed and in use there is no question of the fact that the Coast Line and Plant system of railroads combined have the shortest route from New York to the South."

Capt. Southerland, the efficient agent of the Atlantic Coast Line in this city, informs us that the company's preparations are such as to indicate that the splendid service above referred to will be put on about the 1st of January.

THE VOTE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The first suggestion of the sweeping victory gained by the Democracy in this State came about 11 A. M. yesterday, in the following telegram from Chairman Simmons:

E. J. Hale, Fayetteville:

State gone Democratic by 40,000. Cleveland elected. Indications all Congressmen elected.

F. M. SIMMONS.

The latest news confirms Chairman Simmons's prognostications as to our Congressmen. We carry all the Districts, and elect the following:

In the First District, W. A. B. Branch; Second, F. A. Woodard; Third, B. F. Grady; Fourth, B. H. Bunn; Fifth, A. H. W. Williams; Sixth, S. B. Alexander; Seventh, Jno. S. Henderson; Eighth, W. H. Bower; Ninth, W. T. Crawford.

The Legislature is largely Democratic.

One of the features of the campaign in this State, as in the recent elections in Alabama and Georgia, was the splitting of the negro vote, the greater part going to the Republicans but many to the Democrats.

The following table exhibits the vote by counties in the Presidential election of 1888, and such majorities in the present election as have come to hand:

Counties	1888. Cleveland, Dem.	1888. Harrison, Rep.	1892. Cleveland, Dem.	1892. Harrison, Rep.	1892. Weaver, Gideon.
Alm'nce,	1716	1544	150	....	....
Alex'r,	943	548	....	....	....
Allg'hny,	687	407	....	....	....
Anson,	2157	1455	1000	(plurality.)	
Ashe,	1416	1518	....	....	....
Beau'ft,	2033	1833	....	....	....
Bertie,	1218	1109	....	....	....
Bladen,	1520	1375	....	....	....
Brun'k,	1023	905	....	....	....
Bun'be,	2956	2873	....	....	....
Burke,	1249	1162	300	(plurality.)	
Cab'rs	1659	933	800	....	....
Caldwell	1258	723	600	....	....
Camden,	588	614	....	....	....
Cart'rt,	1082	714	....	....	....
Caswell,	1351	1627	....	....	....
Catawba	2349	765	1000	....	....
Chath'm	2581	2027	800	(plurality.)	
Che'kee,	673	888	....	....	....
Chowan,	738	808	....	....	....
Clay,	401	290	....	....	....
Cleve'd,	2264	762	1790	721	980
Colum's,	2078	893	800	....	....
Craven,	1359	2618	....	....	....
Cumb'd,	2523	2028	....	....	....
Curr'tk,	1001	461	....	....	....
Dare,	321	337	....	....	....
David'n,	2023	2346	....	....	....
Davie,	1008	1199	....	....	....
Duplin,	2209	1135	500	(plurality.)	
Durh'm,	1835	1618	....	....	....
Edg'cbe,	1331	2542	500	....	....
Forsyth,	2238	2613	....	....	....
Franklin	2218	2019	....	....	....
Gaston,	1589	1260	360	....	....
Gates,	1146	808	....	....	....
Graham,	284	195	....	....	....
Gra'ville	2399	2625	....	....	....
Greene,	994	1078	....	....	....
Guilford	2462	2721	250	....	....
Halifax,	2488	2867	....	....	....
Harnett,	1468	1100	....	....	....
Haywo'd	1328	991	....	....	....
Hend'n,	915	1297	....	....	....
Hertf'd	1107	1055	....	....	....
Hyde,	843	771	....	....	....
Iredell,	2720	1894	700	....	....
Jackson,	902	612	....	....	....
Johnst'n	2992	2129	2000	....	....
Jones,	706	613	....	....	....
Lenoir,	1598	1427	225	....	....
Lincoln,	1205	922	....	....	....
Macon,	805	754	....	....	....
Madison	1158	1901	....	....	....
Martin,	1663	1308	....	....	....
McDow'l	1002	874	....	....	....
Meck'g,	4206	3253	1800	....	....
Mitchell,	679	1586	....	....	....
Mont'gy,	992	1207	....	....	....
Moore,	1955	1826	500	....	....
Nash,	2181	1719	....	....	....
N. Han.	1870	2856	....	....	....
N'thp'n,	1684	1996	....	....	....
Onslow,	1177	453	700	....	....
Orange,	1613	1299	....	....	....
Pamlico,	730	605	....	....	....
Pasq'tk,	826	1221	....	....	....
Pender,	725	758	....	....	....
Perq'ns,	783	986	350	....	....
Person,	1389	1292	100	....	....
Pitt,	2569	2358	....	....	....
Polk,	436	418	....	....	....
Rand'ph	2121	2339	....	....	....
Richm'd	1729	1743	....	....	....
Robeson	2879	1970	300	....	....
Rock'm	2351	2176	....	....	....
Rowan,	2732	1274	....	....	....
Ruth'd,	1678	1669	....	....	....
Sampson	2390	1608	100	....	....
Stanly,	1021	776	600	....	....
Stokes,	1442	1363	....	....	....
Surry,	1672	1611	....	....	....
Swain,	527	453	....	....	....
Trans'lva	523	565	....	....	....
Tyrrell,	472	374	....	....	....
Union,	2067	879	....	....	....
Vance,	1385	1929	....	....	....
Wake,	4511	5029	....	....	....
Warren,	549	879	....	....	....
Wash'tn,	775	1051	....	....	....
Watauga,	908	976	....	....	....
Wayne,	2748	2629	....	....	....
Wilkes,	1691	2292	....	....	....
Wilson,	2130	1580	1500	....	....
Yadkin,	1065	1431	....	....	....
Yancey,	929	805	....	....	....
Total,	147902	134784	000000	000000	000000
Maj.	13118	.....	000000	000000	000000
Per ct.,	51.82	47.22	00.00	00.00	00.00
Scattering,		2,787			
Whole vote,		285,512			

The scattering vote in 1888 for President was 2,789 for Fisk, Prohibionist, and 47 for Streeter, United Labor.

The vote for Governor was: D. G. Fowle, Dem., 145,925; A. H. Dockery, Rep., 133,475. Majority for Fowle, 12,450.

The County Election.

We are unable to give the official returns for this County, as we had hoped, in this issue. Chairman McNeill reports the official returns from some of the precincts still lacking, but gives us the following majorities:

Carr over Exum	818
Carr over Furches	1210
Cleveland over Weaver	750
Cleveland over Harrison	732
Grady over Koonce	536
Grady over Clark	805
MacRae over Ball	900
McLauchlin over Lutterloh	450
Smith over Geddie	400

Chairman McNeill reports the votes in Cross Creek as follows:

Carr, 1084; Exum, 4; Furches, 110.
Cleveland, 895; Harrison, 281; Weaver, 1.
Smith, 1247; Geddie, 81.
McLauchlin, 1162; Lutterloh, 125.
Messrs. Cook and Thaggard run, we were informed, with Smith, or McLauchlin.

☞ Wilfred Clarke will re-appear Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights of the Fair. Seats 75c., 50c. and 25c. at McDuffie's Drug Store.

People and their Movements.

Mr. H. L. Fry, of Greensboro, was in town last week.

Rev. Mr. Wooten, of Wilmington, was in the city Monday.

Mr. W. A. Crawford returned to east his vote for Democracy.

Mr. W. E. Murchison, of Jonesboro, spent a few days in town last week.

Mr. Geo. Hardin, of New York, has been visiting Mr. Isaac Hawley's family on Green street.

Mr. L. A. Blue, a popular young lawyer of Wilmington, spent several days in the city last week.

Mr. Gus. Rose returned home last week from Goldsboro and has accepted a position at Horne's Drug Store.

Rev. Dr. Huske has returned from Middletown, Conn., where he has been visiting his son, Mr. Kirkland Huske who is studying for the ministry there.

Mr. A. McE. Sinclair, of Rowland, made a pleasant call at the OBSERVER office the past week. So did Mr. —— Marsh, brother of our townsman, Dr. J. H. Marsh.

Mr. Brooks, of London, England, is again visiting our city. Mr. Brooks landed in New York from Liverpool Saturday Oct. 29th, and he says it was the roughest passage he ever experienced.

Our citizens were pleased to see Mr. A. R. Carver, who came to Fayetteville for the purpose of voting the Democratic ticket, and this he does every election. Likewise is Mr. E. A. Overbaugh a welcome sojourner in the city.

Special Correspondence of the Observer.

Carlos, N. C., Nov. 1, 1892. Mr. B. W. Hatcher, the grand Lecturer of the State is with the Brethren at Cape Fear Lodge, No. 394, A. F. & A. M., lecturing them in their great and noble work. He is one of the best posted Masons in the State.

☞ Wilfred Clarke will re-appear Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights of the Fair. Seats 75c., 50c. and 25c. at McDuffie's Drug Store.

Now that Democracy has triumphed over Plutocracy everybody should come to the Fair and have a big time.

Letter from Japan.

KOBE, JAPAN, Oct. 6, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—It may be your paper and the thoughts of your readers are too full of politics to receive and read a letter from the "Far East," if so you are at liberty to make any use of it you think best.

We deviated from our practice of spending the vacation this summer in this neighborhood, and decided to join my aunt in Karuizawa (pronounced Kar-ru-ee-zawa). Karuizawa is a Japanese town or rather village about 70 miles to the north-west of Tokyo. It is encircled by mountains and lies at the foot of the active volcano of Asama (pronounced Ar-sar-mar). It is built on a plain two or three miles square, covered with tall grass and but few trees. This plain is 3,100 feet above sea level; the air is cool, bracing and dry. The only objection we have to Karuizawa is its inaccessibility, but that will be obviated by the last of the year, for then the railroad will run through the village; when we were there this summer it was within six or eight miles of it. We left Kobe on the steamship *Yokohama Mam* on the 21st of July, expecting to reach Karuizawa two days later; we had not been to sea but a few hours before we encountered a severe typhoon and had to run into a small harbor and anchor for two days. Instead of 28 hours, it took us three and a half days to reach Yokohama. Bad weather and typhoons dogged our steps, on our return the middle of September. We were kept on board the *Saikyo Mearu* 24 hours in the Yokohama harbor waiting for the typhoon to pass. Next time I will go by rail to Yokohama. Our objection to the railroad is it is more tiresome in hot weather, it takes 18 hours, and there are no sleeping car accommodations, besides a passport is necessary. The steamers are fine, large ocean steamers, good food and accommodations and in fine weather far preferable. But when one is a poor sailor as this individual always is, everything passes for naught, and the "beautiful blue sea," and "life on the ocean wave," is worse than sentiment. For sometime after leaving a ship, my feelings overcome me on this point, and America and home lie farther in the future than ever. Soon after reaching Yokohama we took the train for Karuizawa, the heavy rains had caused a washout on the road, and were were delayed over night at a Japanese town. The last stage over the pass is accomplished either by jinrikishas, train cars or kago, we tried the kago as it is least tiring, my husband walking the whole distance—about 10 miles. The kago is only used for mountains, it is a kind of basket swung on a pole carried on the shoulders of two men. There are tea houses all along the road, where the men stop to eat and smoke, besides every few rods the men stop to change from shoulder to shoulder. The kago is not very comfortable, as you have to sit with your feet doubled up under you. I seldom see a foreign gentleman in one. After ascending 3,800 feet till we reached the pass, we descended 700 feet and soon found ourselves at my aunt's door, with a hearty welcome waiting us after our many vicissitudes by the way.

There were from 150 to 200 foreigners up in Karuizawa this summer, the majority of them being from the United States and Canada, although England had representatives also. There was a good deal of calling, "Persoon teas," excursions and evening parties going on. It is very pleasant meeting people from all over the world, it broadens one's ideas. I would like to say just a word or so about the tramway over the pass. It is unique. The track is only nineteen inches wide, the cars run near the ground, they are a great deal wider than the track, and are pulled by two horses. They go at a break neck speed, the horses often in a gallop; going down the mountain it is much more dangerous, as they tear around corners with deep precipices below, one shudders and holds his breath. Three or four cars always start at once, and keep together, so that when the cars run off the tracks the drivers are near to help each other. It is considered very fortunate if the cars run off only three times, the passengers seem to expect it, every one gets out of the cars and it is lifted on, and they begin their race again, swinging and bumping from side to side. Each car holds twelve people, and they will not start till each one is packed full. The fare is only 40 sen (about 30 cents) and by kago or jinrikisha it is nearly two dollars, so notwithstanding the many discomforts, the train is well patronized. The grading of the railroad over this Usui pass is done entirely by Japanese engineers, it is considered a fine piece of work; there are 24 tunnels in a distance of a little over six miles; the grade is between 300 and 400 feet to the mile. I saw much of the work as we came down, though we came a longer and more circuitous route. The engines are to have cogged wheels to keep from slipping back. It is hard to imagine the grand scenery, the deep valleys and lofty mountains covered with tall trees of every kind. This six miles is a link connecting the two roads from the east and west, when it is finished one can board the train in Yokohama and go right across the island; for some time there have been trains running north and south on this island. The cars are not as comfortable as our cars, they are all made in England, and are 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes. Most of the natives go by the 3rd class, the diplomats and nobility by the 1st.

One of the feats to be performed by all who go to Karuizawa, that is, those who are strong enough, is the ascent of Asama. This volcano is in active but not violent eruption; it is only a short distance from Karuizawa, it is pleasant to watch it from day to day. Sometimes only a slight vapor rises, at other times immense volumes of smoke ascend, we were never able to see any flames. It was not at all my idea of a volcano, it rises 8,600 feet, but its cone is not so perfect as the "peerless Fuji." The parties who ascended it usually started at 6:30 p. m., and reached the top about 3 the following morning; this time is chosen in order that they may see the internal fires by night and the sun rise from the top. The crater is an immense hole three-quarters of a mile in circumference; some estimate the depth to be 400 or 500 feet deep, others 1,000. I do not think it is anything more than guess work. I am told it is like looking into the infernal regions. There is a slight trembling and loud roaring, as of an immense machine, then the vapor and sulphur smoke pours out, after which it dies down, then is the time to see the bottom, with the flames bursting from the fissures and crevices at the side and bottom. Those who saw the sight, said it paid for all the weary climbing and loss of sleep.

I do not think I ever spent a pleasanter summer or a more restful one.

L. L. G.

Senator Hill's Idea of Loyalty

Senator Hill at Elmira, Friday Night.]

I may not live to address you again. You know the history of the Chicago Convention. There is no need to go into that again. You know *I never look back on a convention.* After a convention you know I place my guns against our common enemy and keep them there.

Friends and neighbors, I have no grievances. Grover Cleveland needs no eulogy here. You know him to be honest and competent. I have trusted you in the past; you have trusted me. We have never deceived each other. The Democracy of Chemung county is part and parcel of the great organized Democracy. The eyes of the country are upon the Empire State. I repeat to you:

The duty of the hour is to support Democratic principles and the regularly nominated candidates. Remember, *this is Mr. Hill pleading for Cleveland and Democracy in Elmira.*

Do your duty. I think I can bespeak a united Democracy in New York State. Remember, my old friends, this is not a question of candidates but principles. Let us, let us march shoulder to shoulder, with a steady tread, like the old Macedonian phalanx, and victory is ours next Tuesday.

DIED.

MCGEE—In Belton, S. C., Friday morning, November 4th, MRS. G. W. MCGEE, aged 60 years. Mrs. McGee is the mother of Mrs. W. S. Prior of Fayetteville.

WOODWARD—At his home in Charlotte, October 17th, Mr. JAMES F. WOODWARD.

He was born in Duplin county, March 3rd, 1836, and married to Mrs. Miriam Weisiger Frizell, of Fayetteville in 1862. Mr. Woodward was a Southern soldier, a true democrat, and best of all a faithful Christian. He was a devoted husband, a kind father and an unchanging friend. In announcing his death the State papers have given his name as John. This notice is intended to correct the mistake.

ONE WHO LOVED HIM.

MRS. RACHEL S. WEST, of Manchester, N. C., died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. K. McDiarmid, on September 26th, 1892, and was interred by the side of her first husband, Mr. Archie McDiarmid, in the family burying plot at Long Street Church. The deceased was 79 years of age. The tidings of her death cast a deep gloom over the community in which she lived, and brought sorrow to a happy household. Mrs. West when in health bore a conspicuous part in every species of church work. Her Christianity was to be good and to do good, and that was the history of her life. She recognized the f

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞Office in Law Row, near Eccles's Bridge.
10—6, 92—6m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Mark Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

Established 58 Years.

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,
OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skillful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of the Messrs Linder, of Stockholm, Sweden, he acquired such skill as to obtain for him the position of Synchronizer of the Watches and Clocks of the Royal Palace. The reluctance with which he gave up his fine position in Hartford he feels will be compensated for by the climate and encouraging future offered by this immediate section.

Careful attention given to the proper adjustment of

Chronographs and Complicated Watches.

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED

MACHINERY,

skillful in its use, a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all time-keepers, he is prepared to put your watch in a condition to meet the railway requirements.

ALL WORK DONE PROPERLY, PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY.

Special Discounts to the "Trade" on Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-Plated Ware and Spectacles.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
JEWELERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
9—22, 92—tf

Low Prices.

We have prepared a list of goods we desire to close out, and are offering them at a sacrifice. We will send one of these lists to any address upon request by postal card or otherwise. We cannot mention all these articles, only a few to convey an idea of the cut in prices:

100 O. G. Doors @ 90c.
100 pr. Sash @ 75c. pair.
1,000 lbs Nails @ 2c. lb.
3 Single-barrel Breech-loading Shot Guns, price $7.50 @ $4.00.
3 Stoves worth $25.00 @ $18.00.
200 Bars Soap @ 3c.
100 Boxes Axle Grease @ 6c.

REMEMBER WE LEAD IN LOW PRICES,

and if you want a COOKING or HEATING STOVE, the place to get it is

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
10—20, 92—tf

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY
SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
3—17. 92.

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
☞No deposits received on interest.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington
Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M
NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Nov. 5
CROATAN.....Saturday, Nov. 12
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Nov. 12
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Nov. 8
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Nov. 15
☞Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

A Dramatic War Incident.

Cor. State Chronicle].

In the 48th and 49th Congresses was a quiet reticent gentleman of fine phisique, faultless attire, elegant deportment and high culture. Modest he was for his merit beyond ninety-nine in a hundred. Gentle as a woman save when aroused, as he sometimes was in the early sixties by "the smell of villainous saltpeter." A society young man he then was with a Harvard diploma as test of scholarship. But scarcely had the war got well under way, when he was riding at the head of a fine regiment of horse and behind the grandest cavalry leader of whom history makes mention. They were not unlike in build, feature and temperament, Bedford Forrest and John G. Ballentine. But a truce to compliment. Now for true recital, as I believe it to be of one of the most graphic incidents in those stirring times. The story was whispered in Washington, but notwithstanding a close intimacy between us and repeated solicitation on my part, the most that could be gotten from him was that it was in the main correct. Like truly brave men, he was loth to talk in praise of himself.

At a social gathering lately in the city of Nashville, mostly composed of old soldiers, the details were given by one of the number as acquiesced in by the others as a matter of recognized repute. Here's the story as recollected:

One day while making a reconnaisance with a portion of his command, Col. Ballentine came in contact with a Federal cavalry detachment about numerically equal to his own. After a short brisk skirmish the latter was on the run, with the commanding officer (a lieutenant colonel unless I am mistaken) covering the rear with his revolver. He was a Pole or something of the sort and of course a "Count" at the least, but a gallant fellow for all that. Ballentine was some distance in advance of his command and the two were exchanging pistol compliments on the run. Suddenly the Pole yelled back over his shoulder, "my revolver is empty; if you are a brave man you'll give me a fair showing with cold steel." "I promise it," was the Confederate's reply as he turned and ordered his men to halt, forbidding any one on his peril to interfere in the fight about to come off, and adding if the Yank is victorious let him depart in peace. Then began the most remarkable duel with sabres that ever took place, and suggesting a like incident in the "Talismau" between the Englishman and Saracen. Eye witnesses reported afterwards that the foreigner was an expert with his weapon and they expected to see their colonel fall. But what he lacked in that regard was counterbalanced in horse and horsemanship. Ballentine was mounted on a superb thorough-bred mare, active as a cat, and managed her to perfection, whilst the other rode an awkward, overgrown animal Each man realized that it was to be a "combat a' l'outrance," as at it they went with cut, thrust and parry, keeping it up for several minutes and until both were covered with blood. At length the confederate gave his mare the spur sharply and with an adroit parry of his opponent's weapon passed him on a bound and then wheeled instantly and run him through before he was ready to receive him. As the wounded man lay on the ground in a dying condition, he unbuckled his pistol belt and handed it to his victor, remarking, "you fought like a gentleman: Wear it as a memento."

It was said that when Forrest heard of the affair, he expressed regret at not bagging the entire detachment of Federals, but added in his characteristic way, "but of course John Ballentine couldn't take a dare."

W. J. G.

A Resurrected City.

Pompeii is situated on the side of Vesuvius, about three miles distant from the crater. It was originally a well fortified city, having a strong double wall and seven gates. At present it is two miles from the sea, but some think that formerly the sea extended to the walls. But that is not probable.

We entered the city by the *Porte Marina*—the sea gate—which is a large arched passage, the vaulted roof still perfect At the places where the doors which shut the gate stood are remains of the iron sockets in which the doors swung, and also the holes for the bolts and bars. Inside the gate is the museum—one of the old buildings restored. It contained old glass pottery and metal work, besides the casts of people who perished there.

The manner of obtaining them is as follows: When indications of a body were found, a small hole was bored in the place, and liquid plaster poured in, for the body was covered with fine ashes, which made a perfect model of it, and when the body decayed the ashes still kept the model, and by filling in the plaster a cast of the body is obtained, which takes even the minutest details. In that manner there has been taken casts of men and women and a dog. They all show the features and the texture of the garment in which they were dressed.

The most interesting cast is a group of a mother and a little girl fifteen years of age. They lie side by side. The mother seems to have died without a struggle, but the daughter must have had a terrible one, as can be seen by the expression of the face, and by the clenched hands. She has tried to cover her face with her dress to keep off the burning ashes. On her feet are traces of slippers, and on one finger is an iron ring, showing they belonged to the poorer class, as also can be seen by the coarse clothing which they wear.

The cast of the dog is perfect. He was found chained to a house, and even now has on his bronze collar. He is lying on his back, as though overpowered by the gases.

One of the casts is of a soldier of great size. He is on his back, with his hands by his side.

His face has a peaceful expression, and he evidently died like a brave man.

By means of casts they have obtained impressions of doors, ivory beds, chests, and even baskets. One of the rooms contains articles of food. There are many loaves of bread, now turned to charcoal almost, but the shape is perfect. Eighty-two of these were found in one oven. There are also rice, figs, prunes, barley, and the like.

One jar contains several eggs, and there is a case of many pieces of cloth, from the coarse sacking to the fine black cloth—one piece with fringe on the edge, as if it were a shawl. All this cloth is considerably burned, but still is perfect enough to enable one to see the threads. They also have many skeletons of people and animals, found before they adopted the casting process.

The longest canal in the world is the one which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg. It measures in all 4,472 miles. Anothern canal running from Astrachan to St. Petersburg is 1,434 miles long. Both these were begun by Peter the Great.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its

PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE

of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with marvelous results, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND for a few weeks it will rob confinement of *pain* and *suffering* and *insure safety to life of mother and child*."
MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SHORT CROPS
Necessitate Close Margins.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
COOK STOVES.
HEANLIG STOVES
FOR WOOD OR COAL.
PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
which we will sell at very close figures.
We also have a full line of
Iron Mantels and Grates.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
☞Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.
McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 13, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBERG

Fayetteville Marble
—AND—
GRANITE WORKS
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Tombstones,
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.
The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOODWIN & REMSBERG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
10—6, 92—tf

W. J McNAUGHTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
All Kinds of Building Material,
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,
A SPECIALTY.
Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.
Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts due by the estate of Holly Gainey, I as Commissioner will, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, at 11 o'clock at the Court-House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of said Holly Gainey, situate in Eea Hill township in said county, containing about 300 acres (subject, however, to the widow's dower which has been duly assigned).

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one fourth cash, and give notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in six and twelve months with interest at eight per cent. from sale.
ALBERT GAINEY, Com'r.
Oct 20, 1892—ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Capt. Jas. S. Evans and wife to John D. Williams which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book Q. No. 3, page 517, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: About four hundred acres of very valuable farming lands on Cape Fear River, in Cedar Creek Township, adjoining the lands of Henry E. Smith and others, lying on the south west side of Lock's Creek and between said creek and the river.

This farm lies within seven miles of Fayetteville, N. C., and is one of the most desirable in the county. ☞Capt. Evans is on the place and will show the lands to parties wishing to buy.

Place of sale: Market House.
Time of sale: Thursday, November 17th, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.
For further particulars apply to Capt. J. S. Evans, C. W. Broadfoot, Att'y, or
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Mortgagee,
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 13, 1892—ts

M. JUDGE, Agt.,
Artistic Merchant Tailor,
Overbaugh House, Green Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of
FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS
from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address
WELDON W HUSKE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
1—7, 92—tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,679,138, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
9—29, 92—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect October 1st, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:45 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:02 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:43 "
Leave Maxton,	9:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 12, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	7:00 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	8:35 p. m.
Leave Climax,	9:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No 18, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:15 "	3:40 "
Arrive Madison,	9:05 "	4:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 17, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	9:55 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "	5:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:00 noon.	7:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.
W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED OCT. 8, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon,	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro,	*2 18 P. M	.....
Leave Tarboro,	12 58 P. M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson,	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson,	*2 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma,	3 25 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville,	5 20 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro,	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw,	4 14 "	.....
Leave Magnolia,	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington,	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia,	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw,	.....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	2 55 A. M.	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville,	.....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma,	.....	11 15 "
Arrive Wilson,	.....	12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson,	*3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro,	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro,	.....	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon,	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:40 A M., Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M. Weldon 11.45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:20 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M, 9:38 A M. Arrive Tarboro 11:00 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:45 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:40 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.
WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A
FULL LINE
Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turned-work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.
☞ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.☜

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --
AT RALEIGH, N. C.,
Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:
Pianos from $100 to $1,000.
Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

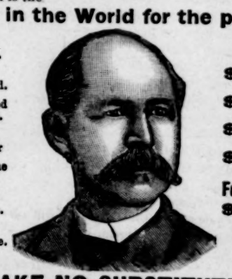
W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,
MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the
Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.



For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.
For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.
IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.
CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 7, 1892—5m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
—AT—
WALTER WATSON'S
Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,
LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. You now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of the profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

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